A DISCOURSE

OF THE

Original, Countrey, Manners, Government and *Religion*

OF THE

COSSACKS,

With another of the Precopian

TARTARS.

And the HISTORY of the

WARS of the COSSACKS

AGAINST

POLAND.

London, Printed by T. N. for *Hobart Kemp*, at the Sign of the Ship in the Upper Walk of the *New Exchange*, 1672.

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THE PREFACE.

ALthough *Ukraine* be one of the most remote Regions of *Europe*, and the *Cossackian* name very Modern; yet hath that Countrey been of late the Stage of *Glorious Actions*, and the Inhabitants have acquitted themselves with as great Va-

lour in *Martial Affairs*, as any Nation whatsoever; so that this, and other Motives have made me earnest to put this account of it into English, where it cannot be otherwise then acceptable, since the Description of a Country little written of, and the atchievments of a daring People, must needs be grateful to those, who of all the World, are the most curious and inquisitive, and the greatest lovers of bold Attempts and Bravery. The Ocean is our delight, and our

Engagements upon the Seas, have rendred us considerable to the World. The *Cossacks* do in some measure imitate us, who took their rise from their Victories upon the *Euxine*, and setled themselves by incountring the *Tartars* in those Defart Plains, which do so far resemble the Sea, that the *Mariners Compass* may be useful for Direction in the one, as well as the other. Nor can this short *Treatise* be unseasonable, since most have their eyes upon this Countrey at present;

and it is already feared, that the *Turks* or *Tartars* should make their Inroads this Summer into *Poland* through *Vkraine*, ſcarce a *Gazette* without mentioning ſomething of it; and our preparations in the Weſtern Parts, will probably, at the ſame time, be accompanied with great attempts upon the moſt *Eaſtern* Frontiers of *Europe*.

Michael Koributh, Duke of *Wiſnowitz* performed great Services for his Countrey, during the former Rebellions; ſince which it hath pleaſed

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Providence to raise up another *Mich. Wisnowitski*, and place the Crown of *Poland* on His Head, after an extraordinary and unexpected manner. A Reward, I hope, for their Families former Faithfulness, and a Terror to the greatest Enemy of *Christendom*.

If this *Great Prince* therefore shall try his Fortune of Arms against Sultan *Mahomet Han*, or the Cham, or by reducing the *Cossacks* to their obedience, make the World have as great an esteem of

him, as the States of *Poland* who elected him, the Plains, Woods, Rivers, Rocks, near which, these Battels shall be decided; will be worth the considering, for the better understanding of their *History*, and the Description of the *Countrey*, *Manners*, *Customs*, and *Religion*, of the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*, will much inform us in the Affairs of those *Eastern* Parts.

The *Author* of this Work was a Commander, and employed his Sword in Foreign Countreys, as well as his Pen,

Pen, and his living long in *Poland*, gave him sufficient opportunity to make these observations which he hath transmitted to us, and which are the more considerable, because they Treat of many places not Conquered by the *Romans*, nor described, but by few. *Ovids* banishment was Neighboring, but not full so Remote, Desart, and Melancholy, as some of these parts; and yet so considerable a Passage have they always been, That the greatest Incursions into *Europe*

have

have been in all times through these Countreys, and whole Nations have come in upon us this way, to the destruction of our cheifest *States* and *Empires*.

The Actions of *Kmielniski*, General of the *Cossacks*, are very remarkable; and how he raised himself to that greatness, as to be feared by a Nation, which neither the Power of *Christendom*, nor the *Turks* could shake. Most of whose Performances are discoursed of in this small *Treatise*; and whatsoever is

wanting

wanting of his life, or to make this a more accurate Description of those Countreys, must be imputed to the slender Traffick or Commerce they maintain with other Nations, and the little regard they have themselves to commit their own Actions to Posterity. And, I hope, it will be thought more strange, that there is any thing at all said of them, then that there is so little. The long unusual Names of Persons and Places may be also pardoned, seeing they are not to be alter-

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ed; and what is amiss in the *Translation*, I hope, may be passed over, since the whole is presented you with no other design, but to serve you.

Edw. Brown.

A DISCOURSE OF THE *Countrey, Manners, Government, Original* and *Religion*, OF THE COSSACKS.

THE name of *Cossacks* was given them by reason of their Addreſs and Agility in penetrating even in the moſt difficult and dangerous places ſuch as the mouth of the *Boriſthenes*, whereby they made War with the *Turks* and *Tartars*. *Coſa* ſignifying in Poliſh, a Goat.

A Long

Long agoe from the time of *Sigiſmund* the I. there were Voluntiers from the frontiers of *Ruſſia*, *Wolhinia*, *Podolia*, and other Provinces of *Poland*, which met together to practiſe their Pyracies upon the *Black Sea* where they ordinarily met with conſiderable advantages, and brought away rich booty both from the Turkiſh Galleys and from the places where they often landed in *Natolia*, where they pillaged and ſacked whole Towns, as that of *Trebiſonde* and *Synopa*, having the boldneſs ſometimes to come within two Leagues of *Conſtantinople*, and carry away priſoners and plunder: at the latter end of the year theſe adventurers retired home, appointing firſt their Rendezvous where they were to meet in the Spring in ſome of the Iſlands or Rocks of the *Boriſthenes*, from thence again to make their excurſions.

King *Stephen Batory*, to whom *Poland* is beholden for many good Rules, conſidering the ſervice which he might draw from theſe Rovers, towards the defence of the frontiers of *Ruſſia* and *Podolia*

Podolia, which lay always exposed to the incursions of the *Tartars*, formed a Militia out of them, and gave them the Town of *Trethymirow* upon the *Boristhenes* for a Garrison, made a General over them, and gave him power to make under-Officers, granting them besides their pay, divers priviledges and immunities, and joyned to this Infantry of the *Cossacks* two thousand Horse, for the subsistance of which he designed the fourth part of his Crown-Lands whence they were called *Quartani*, and by corruption *Quartiani*.

These forces thus established for the guard of the frontiers, did so secure it against the irruptions of the *Tartars* that all the desart Countrey, beyond the Towns of *Bracklaw*, *Bar*, and *Kiovia*, began to be peopled, and many Towns and Fortresses were built there, every one bringing in Colonies from the neighboring Provinces.

This Militia thus regulated; sustained it self and rendred good service to the

Crown of *Poland*, without compariſon, more profitably then before, when being diſperſed and ſcattered about, they could not act together in company. Yet as this union was ſo advantagious for the making head againſt the *Tartars*, and for defending of the Frontiers, ſo in ſhort time it became prejudicial and deſtructive to the *Poles*, againſt whom they many times rebelled; for the *Coſſacks* finding themſelves to be of ſuch importance, would ſcarce receive any Orders from their Superiors, nor acknowledge their Maſters upon whom they depended. Their firſt Rebellion was in 1587. under *John Podkowa*, their General, who was overthrown, and in the end loſt his head.

In the year 1596. King *Sigiſmund* the III. having prohibited their Pyracies on the *Black Sea*, upon the complaints which he received from the Grand Signior; they did indeed give them over, but it was, that they might fall upon *Ruſſia* and *Lythuania* with the greater force, where they committed unheard of violences

under

under the Conduct of *Naleuaiko* their General. In vain were Orders ſent for their diſarming and returning home, they deſpiſed all, and united themſelves more ſtrictly under their head, to reſiſt the Poliſh Army, which General *Zolkiewski* was forced to bring againſt them, him therefore they expected with a firm reſolution near the City of *Bialicerkiew* and fought the Polanders, and at firſt got the better, but *Zolkiewski*, who was a great Warrier, having at length ſhut them in, and forced them into diſadvantagious ſtations, obliged them to deliver up *Nalevaiko*, who had the ſame end with his Predeceſſor.

In 1637. the *Coſſacks* revolted again, but with as bad ſucceſs as before, the cauſe of their Revolt was, That divers of the Poliſh Nobility having obtained by gift ſome Lands upon thoſe frontiers, and in thoſe places deſigned for the quartering of this Militia, the more to augment their Revenues they were deſirous to bring their new Subjects to the ſame days works as thoſe of the other

Provinces of *Poland* are bound to; and therefore they perſwaded King *Vladeſlaus* and the States, that it was neceſſary to chaſtiſe the inſolency of the *Coſſacks*, they being able moſt of all to croſs this deſigne, as being a free people, and cauſing by their example the other Countrey-men to bear their yoak more impatiently. So that it was reſolved that a Fort ſhould be built in a place called *Kudak*, upon the *Boriſthenes*, a ſcituation very proper for the brideling of the *Coſſacks*, it being near the *Porohi* or Rocks of the River which they made uſe of for their moſt ſecure Retreat, and becauſe they did immediately miſtruſt Colonel *Marion* a Frenchman, whom the General *Konieſpolski* had left with two hundred men to build this Fort, he cauſed part of his Troops to winter there till it might be fit for defence. The *Coſſacks* underſtanding well upon what deſigne this Fort was built, took the Alarme at the firſt, and gathered themſelves together in the greateſt number that they could, but entring at that very time when they had moſt need of union, into diſcord and diſtruſt

ſtruſt of their General *Sawakonowicz*, after they had maſſacred him they choſe one *Paulucus* in his place, a man of ſmall Conduct and Experience, and ſoon after payed for the folly of their choiſe, being met withal by Marſhal *Potosky* about *Korſun*, and having but few Horſe with them were eaſily defeated, thoſe who fled, caſt themſelves into *Borowits*, which *Potoski* immediately beſieged, and ſeeing that the place was not furniſhed with any manner of proviſions, they were forced to deliver into his hands their General *Paulucus* and four other of their principal Officers, who had their Heads cut off at *Warſaw* while the Diet was held there the year following, notwithſtanding that they had had their lives promiſed them, which the States would not then allow of.

The loſs of their Generals was ſeconded by the loſs of their priviledges and the Town of *Trethymirow* granted to them formerly by King *Stephen*, and at engths alſo by the ſuppreſſion of their Militia, which the King of *Poland* Commanded

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his Officers to change into a new form, ſuch an one as might be more fit for obedience.

Notwithſtanding theſe diſgraces they loſt not their courage at all, but did their utmoſt to maintain their liberty.

After they had tried again the fortune of the war againſt General *Potoski*, and found themſelves conſiderably weakened by divers encounters, they intrenched themſelves beyond the *Boriſthenes*, upon the River *Starcza*, and for more then two Months ſuſtained many aſſaults from the *Poles*, who after having loſt many of their own men, were conſtrained to capitulate with theſe deſperate people, and to promiſe them that they ſhould be reeſtabliſhed in their Priviledges and their Militia of ſix thouſand men ſet on foot again as before, under the Command of a General appointed by the King, but theſe Articles were not better kept with them then the former, and the moſt part of their men upon their going off, were either ſlain or plundered by the ſoldiers

of

of the *Poliſh* Army; neither was their Militia reeſtabliſhed, but a new one was ſet up, their General being changed, and the true *Coſſacks* themſelves excluded.

The Dammage which enſued upon this change was ſoon after very ſenſible, for the *Tartars* made an inroad two years after, entred a great way into the *Ukrain*, and deſtroyed the Territories about *Pereaſlaw*, *Corſun* and *Wiſnowitz*, whither before this disbanding of the *Coſſacks* they were not wont to approach. They were therefore ſome time after ſet up again, and King *Uladiſlaus*, who made great account of this Militia in the war, which he intended to make againſt the *Turks* and *Tartars*, was no ſmall contributor to their total reeſtabliſhment, making *Bogdan Kmielniski*, one of their own body, General over them, and withal increaſing their number.

From all this diſcourſe we may at preſent infer, that the *Coſſacks* are rather a Militia then a Nation, as moſt have thought, and we cannot better compare them

them then to the free Archers formerly eſtabliſhed in *France* by *Charles* the VII. who were perſons fit for Arms choſen out of all the Towns of his Dominion, and who upon the firſt Orders from the King, were bound to meet at a general Rendezvous, and to ſerve in the wars; by which they were exempted from all Taxes and Impoſts. The *Coſſacks* are the ſame, choſen and liſted in *Ruſſia*, *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, and who enjoying many exemptions and priviledges, are in like manner bound to march whereſoever they are commanded; formerly they had no more then one onely Town for their retreat, as hath been already obſerved, and the *Porohi* of the *Boriſthenes*, from whence they were called *Zaporouski Coſſacks*, and are hereby diſtinguiſhed from the *Coſſacks* in *Moſcovia* and from thoſe upon the River *Don* or *Tanais*.

Porohi, is a *Ruſſian* term, ſignifying a rocky Stone; this River at fifty Leagues from the mouth of it, is croſſed with a ridge of Rocks, which maketh a kind of

damme

damme or cataract, and by this means rendreth the Navigation in thoſe parts impoſſible, and taketh away from *Ukrain* the means of inriching it ſelf by the Traffick which it might otherwiſe have with *Conſtantinople* for Corn and other Merchandiſes in which it aboundeth as much as any other Countrey in the world; ſome of theſe Rocks are even with the water, others are above the water, the height of ſix, eight, and ten feet, and from this inequality there are in the River divers caſcades or falls which the *Coſſacks* themſelves doe not paſs but with a great deal of danger; there are thirteen of theſe falls, ſome of which are fourteen or fifteen foot high, when the water is low, and it is as neceſſary for a true *Zaporouski Coſſack* to have paſſed theſe falls, and to have made a voyage upon the *Black Sea*, as for a Knight of *Maltha* before he come to the dignity of that Order, to have been in a Summers Expedition againſt the *Turks*.

Below the *Porohi* there are divers Iſlands in the River *Boriſthenes*, and amongſt

mongſt others there is one very remarkable, ſomewhat lower then the entrance of the River *Czertomelik*, compaſſed about with thouſands of other little Iſles, ſome of which are dry, others marſhy, and all of them covered with Reeds, in ſuch manner as it is hard to perceive the Channels which ſeparate them; into this place, and into theſe windings and turnings the *Coſſacks* make their retreat, which they call their *Skarbniſa, Woyskowa*, that is to ſay, the Treaſure of their Army, and here they ſhut up their booty which they have taken in their Pyracies upon the *Black Sea*, the accceſs to this place is ſo difficult and dangerous, that many *Turkiſh* Galleys in purſuing them thither, have been loſt, and it is here that the *Coſſacks* hold their Rendezvous before they put out to ſea.

After their arrival they chooſe a General to Conduct and Command them in their Expedition, and then fall to work about their Boats, which are about threeſcore foot long, and eleven or twelve foot broad, they have no Keel, but are built

built onely upon a bottom of Willow or Limetree, ſided or raiſed with plancks, which they pin one into another; the better to ſteer them when they are forced to flye, they have two Oars or Skulls on purpoſe, their ſides are ſtrengthened with Roaps of Reeds, as thick as a Barrel, to ſuſtain theſe Boats againſt the fury of the waves, they have ordinarily ten or twelve Oars on each ſide, and rowe ſwifter then the *Turkiſh* Galleys; they have but a bad ſail, and make uſe of it onely in fair weather, and chooſe rather to rowe when the wind is high; for their proviſions in their voyage they take with them Biſcuit, put up in a Tunn, and as they have uſe for it, take it out at the bung: beſides this, they have a Barrel of boiled Millet, and another of Paſte mingled with water which they eat with the Millet, and it ſerves them both for meat and drink, and is counted by them a delitious diſh; they carry no *Aqua-vitæ* nor other Strong-waters, for although they be as ſubject to drunkenneſs as any other Northern Nation, yet they are wonderfully ſober in War.

They

They meet ordinarily to the number of five or fix thouſand men; about threeſcore of them are imployed to the making of one Boat, and in three weeks time the whole company makes ready about fourſcore or an hundred; fifty or threeſcore men goe in each Boat, armed with five or ſix Faulcons, and every one with two Harquebuſes, and Powder and Ball ſufficient. Their Admiral hath a Flag upon his Maſt to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt, they rowe altogether and ſo cloſe, that their Oars touch one another, they wait till the latter quarter of the Moon, to get out of the River *Boriſtenes*, that they may by the help of the obſcurity of ſome dark night, not be eyed by the *Turkiſh* Galleys who wait ordinarily at *Oczakow*, a Town of the *Turks* at the mouth of the River on purpoſe to obſerve them; ſo ſoon as they are diſcovered, all the Countrey is in Alarme as far as *Conſtantinople*, from whence they diſpatch Couriers to all the coaſts of *Natolia*, *Romelia* and *Bulgaria*, that all may ſtand upon their guard, but ſuch is the diligence and ſwiftneſs of the

Coſſacks,

Coſſacks, that they ordinarily prevent and outgoe the Couriers who are to bring news of their coming, knowing ſo well to take their opportunity by the time and ſeaſon, that they often get into *Natolia* in the ſpace of forty hours.

When they meet with any Galley or Veſſel (which they diſcover better, and at a greater diſtance then they can be diſcovered) their Boats being but two foot and an half above water) they approach towards them till night, keeping at about a Leagues diſtance, and then well obſerving the place where they ſaw the veſſel, they begin to rowe about midnight with all their force, and encompaſſing it about, take it at unawares, it being impoſſible for a Veſſel beſet with ſuch a number of Boats all at once, to diſingage or defend it ſelf; they take out the Money, Guns, and all the Merchandiſe which they can conveniently carry away, and afterwards ſink the ſhip, they being not dextrous enough to carry her off, but as they have this advantage by night over ſhips and Galleys,

ſo

ſo they are at great diſadvantage by day, for theſe with their great Cannon ſhot ſcatter them, and kill many of their men, and then eſpecially when they doe moſt vigorouſly proſecute their fight; from whence they oft bring back but halfe their equipage, though true it is, that they are ſeldom taken, by reaſon when they are purſued, they can retire into the Reeds or near the ſhoares, where the Galleys cannot come. The Grand Signior hath often complained of their Pyracies to the King of *Poland*, who never yet gave him any greater ſatisfaction for his Dammages, then he hath received from him, for the inroads of the *Tartars*, to whom there could never be raiſed up a more ſutable Enemy then theſe *Coſſacks*.

As to their manner of making war by Land, they are better Foot-men then Horſe, they are patient, and laborious, obedient to their Commanders, and extremely dextrous at caſting up earth, and intrenching; and not onely ſo, but alſo at another kind of ambulatory way

of

of intrenching, which they perform by an handsome and orderly manner of disposing their * Chariots, which is absolutely necessary when they march through those great desart Plains, where the *Tartars* run about continually: a thousand *Cossacks* thus defended with their Chariots, will make head against six thousand of those Infidels, who seldom alight from their Horses, so that a Ditch or a small baricado is able to stop them, it would be very difficult in any other Countrey to make an Army march thus in the middle of Chariots, there being few Countreys in the world so flat and even as that.

* This is called their *Tabor*.

The Countrey inhabited by the *Cossacks* is called *Ukrain*, which signifies the Frontier, it extends it self beyond *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, and maketh a part of the Palatinates of *Kiovia* and *Braclaw*, some years since they made themselves Masters of these Provinces, and of a part of *black Russia*, which they have been forced since to quit: this Countrey lieth between the 51 and

48 degree of Latitude, below whic
there is nothing but desart Plains as fa
as the *Black Sea*, which on one hand ar
extended to the *Danube*, and on the o
ther to *Palus Mæotis*, the Grass of whic
Countrey groweth to an incredibl
length.

Ukrain is very fruitful, and so is *Russi*
and *Podolia*, and if the Earth be neve
so little cultivated, it produceth all sor
of Grain so plentifully, that the inha-
bitants know not for the most par
what to doe with it; their Rivers no
being navigable, whereby to transpor
it; they have all sorts of Cattel, and o
Game, and Fish in abundance, Honey,
and Wax in great quantity, Wood
which serves them to build their Hou-
ses, they want nothing but Wine and
Salt, the former they have out of *Hun-
gary*, *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, and *Molda-
via*, which their Beer and Mead and *A-
quavitæ*, madeout of Corn, and much
loved by them, doth supply them with;
for their Salt, they are supplied with
that from the Salt-works of *Vicliczka*
near *Cracow*, or from *Pokutia*, which is

Countrey of *Poland*, joyning to *Transylvania* and *Moldavia*, where the water of most of the Wells is salt, and being boiled, as they doe the white Salt in *France*, it is made up into little Cakes; this Salt is very grateful to the taste, but it salteth not so well as the Salt of *Bronage* in *France*. All the Houses in this Countrey are of Wood, the same as in *Moscovy* and in *Poland*, the Walls of the Towns are of Earth, kept up by Stakes or Piles with Planks cross them, such as Damms are made with, they are subject to fire, but resist Cannon shot better than plaistered Walls.

The principal Rivers are the *Nieper* or *Boristhenes*, the *Bog*, the *Niester* or *Tyras*, which bounds *Walachia*, the *Dezna*, the *Ros*, the *Horin*, the *Slucz*, the *Ister*, and many other lesser Rivers and Streams, by the number of which we may judge of the goodness of the Soil.

The most considerable Towns and Fortresses possessed by the *Cossacks* are *Kiovia*, where there is a Palatinate and

a Metropolitan *Greek* Church, *Bialacerkiew*, *Korsun*, *Constantinow*, *Bar*, *Czarkassi*, *Czehrin*, *Kudak*, *Jampol*, at a passage over the *Nieſter*, *Braclaw* upon the *Bog*, a Palatinacy, *Winnicza*, *Human*, *Czernihow*, *Pereaſlaw*, *Lubnie*, *Pawoloiz*, *Chwaſtow*, all theſe places have been fortified within theſe few years; and the Sieur *de Beauplan*, a French Ingenier in the ſervice of the Great General *Konieſpolki*, and to whom the publick is obliged for two exact Maps which he hath made of the *Ukrain*, hath delineated and traced the Fortifications of the moſt part of theſe places, beſides which, there is not a Town or Habitation which hath not a Rampant, or is not at leaſt defended with a Ditch to ſecure it ſelf againſt the aſſaults of the *Tartars*, who come often to viſit theſe Countreys.

The Peaſants in *Ukrain*, and the neighbouring Provinces are like Slaves, the ſame as they are in almoſt all places of *Poland*, being forced to work three or four days in the week for their Landlords,

lords, and are charged besides with many other duties, as of Corn and Fowl, for the Lands which they hold, and to pay the Tenth of Sheep and Hogs, and all Fruit, and to carry Wood and doe divers other days works; add to this the ill treatment which they receive from the Jews, who are Farmers of the Noblemens Lands, and who before the wars did exact all these Duties with a great deal of rigor; and besides that had Farmed out the Brewing of Beer, and the making of Strong-waters, so that we need not wonder so much at their frequent revolting, and that in these last wars they disputed and defended their liberty with so much obstinacy; for this severe servitude hath discloſed all these brave *Zaporowski Cossacks*, whose number is much increased of late years, through the dispair into which, the severity of the Gentlemen and the Jews, cast the people of this Frontier, which hath constrained them to seek their Liberties, or the end of their Miseries among the rest.

The inhabitants of *Ukrain*, who are all at preſent called *Coſſacks*, and glory in carrying that name, are of a good ſtature, active, ſtrong, and dextrous in what they doe, liberal, and little caring to gather Riches, great lovers of Liberty, and that cannot ſuffer any yoak; unwearied, bold and brave, but very great drunkards; perfidious and treacherous; they delight in Hunting and Fiſhing, and in all Arts neceſſary to a Countrey-life, and to war, they have alſo this peculiar Art, that they underſtand beſt how to prepare Salt-peter with which their Countrey aboundeth, and from whence great quantity is tranſported into divers places of *Europe*; they carry much of it to *Dantzick* where the *Hollanders* and other Nations receive it.

This Countrey is very much incommodated with Flies, which ſting ſo fiercely in Summer, as to make their faces all ſwelled, who doe not lie under a kind of Net made like a ſoldiers Hut, covered with a cotton Cloth tucked in

on the ſides, and hanging down half a foot below the Bed, ſo that there may be left no place open: but they are much more infeſted with Locuſts which come in ſome years, eſpecially in very dry ſeaſons; they are brought by an *Eaſt* or *Southeaſt* wind out of *Tartary*, *Carcaſſia*, and *Mengrelia*, which Countreys are ſcarce ever free from them; they come in clouds of five or ſix Leagues long, and three or four Leagues broad, and darken the Air in ſuch ſort, that the moſt clear weather becomes dusky; whereſoever they ſtay, they reap all the Corn in leſs then two hours time, though it be but green: theſe Inſects live but ſix months; in the places where they ſtay; in *Autumn* they lay their Eggs, every one about three hundred, and in the following ſpring they are hatched, and if the weather be drie, turn into ſo many Locuſts, the great Rains kill them, and by this means this Countrey is delivered from that ſcourge, or elſe by the *North* and *Northweſt* winds, which drive them into the *Black ſea*, when they are newly hatch-

ed, and are not yet turned into Flies, they creep into Houſes, into Beds, upon the Tables, and upon the Meat, ſo that they cannot eat without ſwallowing ſome of them: in the night they fall down into the high-ways and fields, which are ſometimes covered with them, and when a Chariot comes to paſs over them, they ſend forth an intolerable ill ſmell.

The *Ruſſians* and *Coſſacks* are afflicted with a diſeaſe called by the Phyſitians, *Plica*, and in the language of the Countrey *Goſcheſt*, they who are ſeized with it, looſe the uſe of their Limbs, as Paralitical perſons doe, feeling great pains in their Nerves; this is followed by a great ſweat in their Head, and after that, their Hair is all glued together, at which time the palſie leaveth them, but their Hair remaineth wreathed and in Elves-locks; this diſeaſe which is incident to Horſes as well as Men, is thought incurable in that Countrey, but the Sieur *de Beauplan* aſſures us he hath cured many, by treating them in the

ſame

ſame manner as thoſe who are infected with the *Lues Venerea*, and ſome have been inſenſibly delivered from it by the change of Air in paſſing from one Countrey to another; this diſeaſe proceedeth according to the common opinion from the crudity or ſome other bad quality of their waters; and this is remarkable in it, that it is communicated by Coition, as the *French Pox*: Some Children bring it with them into the world, and are cured as they grow up.

The language of the *Coſſacks* is a dialect of the *Polonian*, as that is of the *Slavonian*; it is very delicate, and aboundeth in Diminitives and pretty Faſhions, and Manners, of elegant Speech.

As to their Religion, they make profeſſion of the *Greek*, received in this Countrey in the year 942. in the Reign of *Wlodomir* Prince of *Ruſſia*, the greater part of the Gentlemen profeſs either the *Catholick*, *Lutheran*, or *Calviniſt*.

The

The Principal points in the *Greek* Religion wherein they differ from the *Latine* are, *That they doe not admit of the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and the Son, but from the Father onely*, thinking that if they ſhould believe him to proceed from both, it would ſuppoſe in him a double Underſtanding, and a double Will.

The *Greeks* alſo deny Purgatory, ſaying, *That every one after this life according to his actions in it, is to expect the day of judgement; the good in pleaſant and delicious places with the good ſpirits, and the evil in frightful and terrible habitations in company of the bad:* founding this their belief upon that paſſage of Scripture, *Venite benedicti patris mei poſſidere regnum cœlorum, &c. & ite maledicti in ignem æternum*; from whence they pretend to prove that there is no other judgement but that of the end of the world, it ſeeming to them incongruous that this ſentence ſhould be pronounced againſt thoſe who are already judged.

They

They doe not admit of the ſingle lives of Prieſts, and receive none to that function but ſuch as are married, beleeving that the Roman Prieſts are anathematized by the Councel held at *Gangra* in the fourth Canon of which it is ſaid, *Qui ſpernit ſacerdotem ſecundum legem uxorem habentem, dicens quod non liceat de manibus ejus Sacramentum ſumere anathema ſit*: and in another place, *omnis ſacerdos & diaconus propriam uxorem dimittens, ſacerdotio privetur*, ſo that they hold Marriage to be ſo Eſſential to the prieſthood that a Prieſt when he burieth his Wife can no longer exerciſe his ſacerdotal Functions; theſe Prieſts are ordinarily taken out of Colledges or Monaſteries, where they chooſe thoſe of longeſt ſtanding and greateſt abilities.

They refuſe all Councels, ſince the ſeventh Oecumenical Aſſembled under Pope *Adrian*, in which they ſay it was determined, that all things decided and reſolved of in the preceding Council, till that time, ſhould remain firm and

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ſtable for ever, but that whoſoever for the future ſhould aſſemble any other Council, or meet at it, ſhould be an *Anathema*, ſo that they count all what hath been determined of in the Church ſince that time to be Heretical and corrupted. The Fathers which they follow, are *S. Bazile*, *S. Gregory Nazianzen*, *S. Chryſoſtome*; they read alſo the Morals of *S. Gregory* the Great, and having a great opinion of their Sanctity, they hold in great Veneration all the Popes who were before the Seventh Council. They celebrate their Liturgy in *Greece*, and in *Natolia* in the antient *Greek* Language, but the *Muſcovites* and *Ruſſians* have it in their own, yet they alſo mix ſome *Greek* Hymnes with it, they conſecrate with leavened Bread, and think it ſtrange that the *Roman* Prieſts ſhould make uſe of unleavened, and ſhould imitate the *Jews* in this, and yet not retain their Sabboth or Circumciſion: beſides, they ſay it is expreſly ſet down in the Goſpel, *That our Saviour at the laſt Supper took Bread*, which cannot be taken for unleavened Bread,

for

for the *Jews* eat not of that but at the Paſsover, and ſtanding, when on the contrary, Our Lord at the inſtitution of the laſt Supper, ſate down, or rather laid down with the Apoſtles, *recumbentibus duodecem, &c.* and whence they conclude that he did not then keep the Paſsover, but that it was ſome other repaſt. They invoke Saints and Angels as thoſe of the *Roman* Church doe, and the bleſſed Virgin and the Apoſtles, whoſe Feſtivals they ſolemnize; and the *Ruſſians*, principally that of *S. Nicholas* of *Myrea*, whom they particularly adore.

Their Baptiſme, Confeſſion, Marriage, Ordination of their Prieſts, and their extreme Unction, differ little from the *Latines*, the difference which there is in the *Euchariſt* is, that the people communicate in both kinds, and that the Sacrament is adminiſtred to Children of three years old, they have their Hoſtia's apart for the ſick, which they conſecrate in the Holy week.

Their

Their Fasts are more frequent and more austere then ours, they abstain not onely from Flesh, but from Butter, Milk, Cheese, Eggs, and Fish also, living onely upon Cabbage, parsnips, Mushrooms, and Pulse; there are some also so devout that they content themselves with Bread and Water, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, yet for all this the *Muscovites* are often drunk in their *Lents*, and doe not believe any more then the *Polanders*, that excessive drinking doth any way break their Fasts; they have four Fasts in the year, the first answereth to our *Lent*, and lasts seven weeks; the second beginneth from the *Octave* after *Whitsuntide*, and ends at the *Vigils* of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*; the third from the first of *August* to the Assumption of the *blessed Virgin*; and the last is during the *Advent*, which beginneth fifteen days sooner then that of the Church of *Rome*, they observe the same abstinence on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; there are very few points in which the *Russian* and *Greek* Church differ, they holding the same Communion and

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fourſcore years ſince did acknowledge the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſince which time the Great Duke of *Muſcovy* hath thought fit to nominate the Archbiſhop of *Moſco*, upon which nomination he is conſecrated by two or three of his Suffragans. The Biſhops of *Black Ruſſia* or *Southern Ruſſia* did ſince that ſet up a Church apart, and ſeeing the progreſs of the diviſions which *Luther* and *Calvin* had made in their reſpective Countreys, they determined in a Synod which they held for the ſuſtaining of themſelves, to re-eſtabliſh the union of their Church with the *Roman Catholick*, and to this intent, in the year 1595. they deputed two, and ſent them to *Rome*, who in the name of the Churches of *Black Ruſſia*, preſented in writing a confeſſion of Faith conformable to the belief of the Council of *Trent*, after that they had ſtipulated that they ſhould retain the Ceremonies of the *Greek* Church uſed when the union was made with the *Latine* at the Council of *Florence*, but they are ſince fallen off.

A

DISCOURSE

OF THE

PRÆCOPIAN

TARTARS.

THere are two great Nations in the world, who live very much after the ſame manner, are of the ſame Religion, and pretend to the ſame original; theſe are the *Arabs* and the *Tartars*, the firſt living in part of *Aſia* and of *Africa*, and the latter poſſeſſing all the *Northern* Regions of *Aſia*, and extending their Territories into *Europe*: ſome of theſe are more civilized then the others, have Towns and Literature, and improve their knowledge

in

in Arts and Sciences, but the most part of them live a wandring life up and down in the Fields and Plains, in Tents or Sheds, or else contented to have no other covering but the Heaven, not addicting themselves to Agriculture, but delight in Hunting, Fighting, Robbing, and have little other Riches then their Heards and Flocks.

All these *Tartars* are divided into *Hordes*, and the *Arabs* into *Heyles* or *Coheyles*, and almost all these people, make no allyance out of their own Lineage and Blood, from whence apparently proceeds, that great resemblance which they have to one another; and some peculiar Features which doe easily distinguish them from other Nations. *Horde* signifies a Congregation.

The *Tartars* have not been known by this name, but for about four hundred years, and are properly the *Scythians*; some Authors, as *Leunclave* and others, derive this name from the River *Tartar*, in the Countrey where they did inhabit.

There are some who say that the name of *Tartar* is improper and corrupted, and that they ought to be called *Tatares* or *Totares*, a word which in the *Syriack* Language signifies a Remnant, supposing that these people are the remnant of the Ten Tribes which *Salmanazar* and his predecessors led away captive into *Assyria*, and who afterwards resolved to separate themselves from the *Gentiles*, and passed into a Countrey not inhabited, there to exercise their Religion, and to observe the laws which they had formerly neglected.

Tartary is devided into five parts, the first is the lesser *Tartary*, or *Tartary* of *Prezecop*, called also *Crim Tartary*. The second is *Sarmatia*, *Asiatica*, which containeth many *Hordes* of the *Tartars* subject to the Great Duke of *Moscovia*, as the *Czeremisses*, the *Nagais*, *Zanolhaus*, and those of *Cazan* and *Astracan*. The Third is *Zagatay*, or the Countrey of *Uzbek*, otherwise called *Scythia* beyond the Mount *Imaus*, which extends it self between

between the Rivers of *Chesel*, otherwise *Jaxarte*, and *Gehon*, or *Oxe*, and comprehendeth *Bactriana*, and *Sogdiana*; and in this *Tartary* Reigned the famous *Tamberlane*. The Fourth is *Cathay* or great *Tartary*. And the Fifth is, That *Tartary* which was unknown to *Ptolomy* and lieth most remote in the *North-east* part of *Asia*.

The lesser *Tartary* formerly called *Taurica Chersonesus*, hath received the name of *Przecopensis*, from a Town called *Przecop*, situated in the *Isthmus* of the *Peninsula*. *Przecop* in the *Sclavonian* Language, signifying a place ditched or digged; there being a Ditch which cutteth through this neck of Land; it is called also *Crim*, from one of its principal Towns of that name.

The *Tauri* were the antient inhabitants, and gave name to this Countrey; many *Greek* Colonies came thither afterwards, and then some Hordes of the *Tartars* who came out from about the *Caspian Sea*, and after they had harra-

sedia part of *Asia* and passed the *Volga*, did at length fall into this Countrey, and take possession of it all, about 460. years since, except *Caffa* and some other Ports which remained in the hands of the *Genoeses* from the year one thousand two hundred and sixty six, till one thousand four hundred and seventy four, when *Mahomet* the second Emperor of the *Turks* took it from them.

Taurica Chersonesus is about fifty Leagues long, and in some parts thirty Leagues broad, in others less; but the lesser *Tartary* is of a greater extent; comprehending *Budziak*, which is a Countrey lying between the *Niester* and the *Boristhenes*, as far as the *Don* or *Tanais*, and all along the Sea of *Elle Zabacheg*, or *Palus Meotis*.

There are no Towns nor yet Villages, but in the *Chersonesus*, the rest being only inculcivated Plains, yet of themselves very fruitful, and the *Tartars* encamp up and down in them as they find more or less forrage, and make use

of

of their Huts, and their travelling sheds, onely in the winter to defend themselves against the great cold and snow, which we mean also of those onely who are left to keep the Herds and Flocks; as for the rest they are ordinarily employed about this time, when the Rivers and Marshes are frozen up, to make their inroads, and plunder in *Uknain*, and upon the frontiers of *Moscovy*.

The Towns of this *Peninsula* are first *Przecop*, called *Or* by the *Tartars*, where there are about four hundred Houses; it is scituated upon the *Eastern* part of the *Istmus*, being half a League about: *Coslow*, seated on one of the Capes of the *Peninsula* upon the *Black Sea*, having about two thousand Houses, and is a Town of Trade belonging to the *Cham*: *Crim*, another Town of the *Cham's*, scituated upon a Bay which the *Palus Maeotis* maketh, and is inhabited by few else but by the *Tartars*. *Bacusary* where the *Cham* ordinarily keepeth his Court of about two thousand Houses. *Al-*

Masaray, another Palace belonging to the *Cham*, whither he often goeth, but the Town by it hath not above three or fourscore Houses.

The places possessed by the *Turk*, are the Port of *Baluelawa*, very much esteemed, where the Ships and Galleys are made for him, but there are not there above two hundred Houses at most. *Ingermen*, and *Mancup*, Castles with ruined Towns, but the most considerable place is *Caffa*, formerly called *Theodosia*, when the *Genoeses* were Masters of it, it was one of the most trading Towns of the *Levant*, but it is since faln from its Grandeur, and hath run the same fortune with most of those Towns, which have fallen under the *Ottoman* Dominion; yet there are still remaining about five or six thousand Houses: the Inhabitants are *Greeks*, *Italians*; the remainder of the *Genoeses*, *Armenians*, *Jews*, *Turks* and *Tartars*, but the most part of them are *Christians*, who have had to the number of five and forty Churches there, either *Greek*, *Arminian*, or *Latine*.

Taurica Cherſoneſus conſiſteth partly of fruitful Plains, and partly of Woods and Hills, it produceth all ſort of Grain and excellent Fruit and Wine. The *Chriſtians and Jews* Till the Ground; the *Tartars* imploy their Slaves in the ſame labor, eſteeming it an employment below them, but the *Tartars* without, deſpiſe it more, and chooſe rather to be Shepheards and Robbers: Their Horſes and Cattel are their Riches, with the Booty and Slaves of both Sexes, which they take in their incurſions and ſell to the Merchants of *Caffa*, after they have provided for themſelves, and furniſhed the *Cham*, who hath the priviledge to take firſt what Men and Women he pleaſeth; theſe Slaves are afterwards carried away by the Merchants of *Conſtantinople*, *Synopa* and *Trebiſonde*, and other places of the *Eaſt*, eſpecially the Women and Maids of *Poland*, who are carried away ſometimes as far as *Perſia* and *India*, to furniſh the *Serraglio's* of thoſe Countreys where they are much eſteemed; formerly the *Soldans* of *Ægypt* did furniſh them-

themselves with Soldiers out of *Taurica Chersonesus*, composing their Militia of Slaves taken by the *Tartars* in *Russia*, *Podolia*, *Moscovia*, and *Circassia*. But since the ruine of that Military Empire by *Selim*, that Commerce with *Ægypt* hath ceased. The *Tartars* receive from the *Christian* and *Jewish* Merchants in exchange for their Slaves and Cattel which they bring them, *Turkish* Horses, Arms, Stuffs for cloathing and other Commodities.

The *Præcopian Tartars* are most of them of a middle stature, strong, and thick Limbs, short Neck, broad Face, their Eyes small, but very black, and opening wide, their complexion Tawny, and other particular Lineaments they have which doe easily distinguish them from among many other men, hardened to all sort of Labour and Pains from their very infancy. Their Mothers bath them almost every day in water, in which Salt is dissolved, to make their bodies more strong, and less apt to be penetrated by the injuries of

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the Air, which I have ſeen alſo practiſed by the *Poliſh* Women, but theſe are contented to prepare this Lye onely once a week, their Fathers teach them very early to draw the bowe, and from the age of twelve or fifteen years they carry them with them to the wars.

The *Tartars* who live abroad, are habited in Sheep-skins with a Cap of the ſame Stuffe; their Arms are ordinarily a Cimeter, a Bow and a Quiver, with about twenty Arrows; they make themſelves theſe Arms, thus, their Bows out of Horſes Pizzels, their Quiver, out of his skin, and tye the heads of their Arrows with little Thongs cut out of the ſame skin of the ſame Animal, of which alſo they make their Whips ſo neatly, by a particular Art which they have, that our Sadlers in *France* and *Germany*, have not yet been able to imitate them; they begin to uſe Fire-arms, and all of them are furniſh'd with Knives and Inſtruments to mend their Bridles and Saddles, which they alſo make themſelves; they carry

with

with them a Steel to ſtrike fire, and a Mariners Compaſs, a Sun-dyal to guide them through the deſart Plains where there is no beaten way or path. The chief among them wear Cloth of divers colours, have Linnen made of Cotton, Coats of Mail, Turkiſh Saddles, and are in an handſome equipage, purchaſed either of the *Armenian* Merchants, or taken in War; all ride very ſhort, and carry their Legs bended and high, after the manner of the *Poles*, *Turks*, *Arabs*, and of all the *Eaſtern* Nations, and the *Africans*. Their Horſes which they call *Bacmates*, are long, ugly, and lean, have the Hair of their Neck thick, and great Tayls which hang down to the ground; but Nature hath very well repaired their ugline ſs by their ſwiftneſs, and their incomparable and indefatigable ſervice they perform in travelling, being able to carry their Riders whole days journeys without drawing Bit; they feed at all times, and when in winter the Earth is covered with Snow, and the *Tartars* make their incurſions, they live either

drive

either upon what is under the Snow, or upon the Branches or ſprouts of Trees, Pine tops, Straw, or any thing they can find; the chief of the *Tartars* have *Turkiſh* and *Arabian* Horſes, and their *Cham* very good Race-horſes.

The travelling *Tartars* ſcarce eat any bread coming ſeldom into places, where it is to be had, but they make uſe of *Millet*, which is very common amongſt them, with which they make their Drink and Pottage; and eat ordinarily Horſe-fleſh which they boil when they are at leiſure, either alone or with their Millet, but when they goe to war and are upon their March, they make it ready, or rather mortify, or juſt heat it, under their Saddles, and eat it afterwards in this condition without any other ſauce then the froth upon the Fleſh, made by the ſweating of the Horſe; neither doe they chooſe the moſt fat or the moſt ſound and wholſome Horſes to make their Proviſion of, but they take ſuch as are ſpent with their long marches, or are ſick and

lame

lame, and I have seen it my being in *Poland*, divers *Tartar* prisoners come and take away dead Horses out of the Stables to feast one another with, so that there is no fear in those Countreys that the carcasses of dead Beasts should infect the Air, they will take an order for that, and not fail to carry them away, assoon as they know where they are; the use of Wine being forbidden them by the Law of *Mahomet*, their drink is ordinarily clear water, and in winter snow, when the Brooks and Rivers are frozen over, and sometimes the broth made with their Horseflesh, and the Skumme, or else *Breha*, which is a drink made with boiled Millet, but those who are better accommodated, and more delicate, drink Mares milk, Mead, and Strong waters, and eat Lamb, Kid, Fowls, and all sort of Game which they take; they delighting much in Hunting and Fowling; but all abstain from Swines-flesh, and one may say this of them in general, that they are sober and continent; as for the *Chan* himself he keeps a

better

better Table, and fares more deliciously, is nobly lodged, and lives magnificently, and as becomes one of his Quality.

Their Language is much like the *Turkish*, both of them having the same original, onely the *Turkish* is more mixed with *Persian* and *Arabick* words; their Religion is the *Mahumetan*.

As to their Morals, there are very few Nations to be found less vitious, for besides their continence, they are extremely sincere, and faithful, they have no Thieves or false witnesses amongst them, little injustice or violence, and live in Union and great tranquility; as to their harasing the Christian Countreys, they doe not think they commit any fault or injustice in doing it, seeing that they are esteemed by them as people that are Infidels and abominable.

The marvellous fidelity of the Captive *Tartars* in *Poland* is every day to be ob-

obſerved, who never fail to return at the time appointed, when they are let looſe upon their word to goe and procure their Liberties by the exchange of *Poliſh* priſoners, which they execute punctually, or return themſelves not failing a minute; and I have obſerved that the *Poliſh* Gentlemen doe rather truſt the young *Tartars*, which are in their ſervice, with the keys of their Money and Jewels, then any other of their Houſhold.

Theſe People obey one Prince whom they call their *Cham* or King; the *Polanders* name him the *Czar* or *Cæſar*, he is much reſpected by his own People and Reigneth deſpotically, as almoſt all other *Mahumetan* Princes do; the *Cham* hath power of nominating his ſucceſſor, who is ordinarily his Son or one of his Brothers, he that is to ſucceed, is called the *Galga*; the Nobles or moſt conſiderable of his Subjects are named *Murzas*. Since that *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks* brought a part of *Taurica Cherſoneſus* under his obedience; the *Chams* are

are not become Tributaries, as some say, but Vassals to the Grand Signior, in such sort, as for a mark of his Soveraignty over them, they receive a Standard from him at the change or installation of every *Cham*. The first King or *Cham* of these People was one *Ulan*, whose birth they report to be miraculous; his Successors were supplanted about two hundred years agoe by the *Geereys*, a Family which at this day sits upon the Throne, yet their are some left of the former, still called *Ulans*, and are to succeed in the Government when the House of the *Geereys* shall be extinct.

The Religion of the *Præcopian Tartars* being *Mahumetan*, and their Language the *Turkish*, together with their nearness to *Constantinople*; the Government also is very like to that of the *Turks*; the *Cham*'s first Minister of State is called the *Vizier*, the same as the Grand Signior's; they have also Priests and Caditi's to doe justice, for the administration of which they have

no

no other *Code* but the *Alcoran*, and no other interpreter of that but their own common Sense; the parties plead their own Cases, which are briefly and readily dispatched; the *Cham* himself doth Justice, and determines Controversies, especially when he goeth forth in publick, without acception of persons, hearing the poor as well as the rich. Drunkenness, Murder, Adultery, and Theft are most rigorously punished, and though they be much accustomed to rob in War, yet they totally abstain from it in their own Countrey, where wearing of any Arms is prohibited them, even in the *Cham*'s Court.

The forces of this Prince are very numerous, for gathering together all the hords of the *Tartars*, who doe either obey him or are his Allies, he is able to bring into the field many thousand Horse; they have no Foot but some *Janisaries* which they receive from the *Turk* upon any expedition which they make by his Order or Agreement; there are some few Garri-

sons in the Castles and strong places of *Taurica Chersonesus*, the most considerable is in the Fortress of *Przecop*, or *Or*, which hath notwithstanding but a bad Ditch four or five fathoms over, and a Rampart of seven or eight foot high, and two fathoms and half over; here lieth always a strong Guard to defend the entrance of the *Peninsula*, and he that is Governor is Commander of all the Hordes of the *Tartars*, as far as the *Boristhenes*.

The wars which the *Tartars* ordinarily make, are rather an inroad then any thing else.

How strict peace soever they have with the *Christians* their neighbors, they doe not fail to visit them often, either upon their inclination, or upon the Command of the *Cham*, who always pretends to a Tribute from the *Moscovites* and *Polanders*, which they have paid sometimes when necessity hath forced them, and refused at others, as not being willing to subject themselves to these acknowledgements towards

Infidels, and those whom they despise.

When the *Tartars* would make any great inroad either into *Poland* or *Moscovy*; they choose ordinarily the full Moon of *January*, all the Rivers, Lakes and Marshes, being then frozen, and the Earth, especially in the plain Deserts covered with Snow, which is very commodious for their Horses which are not shod; every *Tartar* carrieth two with him, either for change, or to carry his booty and provision; neither is his provision very weighty, consisting onely of a little *Millet*, dried Flesh powdered after the manner of the *Turks*, and some Garlick, which they hold very proper to digest so many crude Meats as they eat, and many times they carry nothing, feeding onely upon the flesh of their Horses which perish in their march; they take their way through the Valleys and most obscure passages, that they may not be discovered by the *Cossacks*, who always keep Centry and Watch, and are out upon parties to hear news of them, and so to allarm the Countrey. That which is

most

moſt ſurpriſing is, That in the middle of winter they incamp without fire, for fear of being diſcovered, and eat little but Horſefleſh ſtewed under their Saddles; when they are arrived at thoſe places where they intended, whither it be in *Ukrain* or elſewhere, their Generals let looſe one third part of their Army, which is divided into divers Troops, and theſe over-run and pillage all the Countrey five or ſix Leagues about the wings of their Army; their main body in the mean time keeping cloſe together, to be in a poſture to fight their Enemies, if their ſhould be occaſion; afterwards this party being returned, they let looſe another in its turn, obſerving always this Order, That all their Troops which run up and down, may in a few hours return to the body of their Army: after they have pillaged and harraſed the Countrey five or ſix days, they return as faſt as they can, that they may not be ſet upon in their retreat, and having regained the open deſart Plains, where their Body conſiſting of Horſe,

they have great advantage in fight; they make a halt to refresh themselves awhile, and to share the Booty and Prisoners. They make their incursions also in Summer, but not in such great numbers, seldom so many as ten thousand together, and these are the *Tartars* of *Budziak*, who at that season lead their Horses and Cattel into the Plains to feed, and so getting ground, they of a suddain run out and take away all they meet; nor is it easie to stop them but with a thousand men, marching always in *Tabor*.

The *Tartars* fight not but in great Troops of two, three, or four thousand Horse, and seldom give battle but when they are much the stronger, and when their Army is forced and broken up by the enemy, they scatter and disperse themselves into so many little Troops, that the *Polanders* and *Germans*, who march close and by squadrons, know not which to set upon in their retreat; they shoot their Arrows from behind them, with such exactness as to hit

those

thoſe who purſue them at two hundred paces diſtance, and at a quarter of a League from thence rally their forces again and return preſently to charge; this they repeat often, it being their manner of fighting, but it is onely thus, when they are the greateſt number, for otherwiſe when they once run, it is full ſpeed, and not to return again, and it is difficult to ſurpriſe them, they keeping ſtrict watch all night, not eaſie to defeat them, unleſs it be in ſome ſtreight, or upon ſome paſs of a River.

The priſoners which they take, they make Slaves and ſell them to the Merchants of *Conſtantinople* and *Caffa*, and other places of the *Eaſt*, who either keep them to wait upon themſelves, or to look after their Cattle, or till the Ground, entertaining with the ſame face as we have formerly ſpoken of, as divers *Poliſh* and *French* Officers have related unto me; amongſt others, Lieutenant-Collonel *Nicolai*, and Captain *Crouſtade*, who moſt unfortunately fell into their hands; but the *Poles* are e-

ven with them, for except thoſe Children whom they chooſe to wait upon them, and Baptize and inſtruct in the Chriſtian Religion, or ſome *Murza* which they ſhut up and treat well enough, and hope to exchange for ſome *Poliſh* Nobleman, priſoner in *Tartary*; the reſt are kept as Slaves, having always Irons upon their feet, and are made uſe of as Beaſts to carry all manner of burthens, Lime, Brick, and all other materials for building, Wood for their Kitchins and Chambers, and to make clean their Houſes, and Plough, and other labors, being always followed by one who keeps them to their work, yet theſe poor people get ſome time to make Whips, which they ſell and buy proviſions with the Money, their ordinary allowance being onely Bread and Water, unleſs when they get a dead Horſe; when I was at *Warſaw*, I had opportunity to take notice of two or three hundred of them, who lived after this manner, either under the King, or ſome great *Poliſh* Nobleman.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR OF THE COSSACKS AGAINST POLAND.

Poland hath had often very powerful Enemies to deal with, as the *German* Empire, the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, since their establishment in *Prussia*, often backed by *German* Forces; the *Tartars* who have made frequent incursions, and sometimes traversed the Countrey from one end to the other. The *Turks* who came

in the year 1621. to *Choczin* upon the *Nieſtre* with an Army of four hundred thouſand men, and ſeemed to ſwallow up the Kingdom, and the rather, becauſe at the ſame time the King of *Sweden*, *Guſtavus Adolphus* entred into *Liefland* with a conſiderable force, yet have the *Poles* made head againſt all theſe Enemies, though never ſo redoubtable, and thoſe Wars never appeared ſo dangerous to them, as that which inſued upon the defection of the *Coſſacks* in the year 1648. almoſt at the very moment of the death of their King, for theſe Rebels did not onely ingage all thoſe of *Black Ruſſia* to riſe with them, but at once laying off all that mortal and irreconcileable hatred which they have always had for the *Tartars*, they made a League with them, and did proceed further to implore the aſſiſtance of the *Turk* towards the total ruine and deſtruction of *Poland*.

Having therefore joyned their forces with thoſe of the Infidels, they made in leſs then four years time, four great irrupti-

irruptions into this Kingdom with Armies of two or three hundred thouſand fighting men, who were the more formidable, by reaſon that their Infantry, hardned to all labor and injuries of the weather, and ſufficiently warlike by their frequent incountring the *Tartars* invaſions, were now ſuſtained and backed by the *Tartar* Cavalry, which without contradiction would be the beſt in the world if it were exerciſed with the ſame Martial Diſcipline as that of *Chriſtendom*.

Bogdan Kmielniski was the firſt ſpark which kindled this fire, and the hinge upon whom this war moved, he was born a Gentleman, ſon to the *Podſtarroſte* of a *Poliſh* General, being inrolled young in the *Coſſackian* Militia; from a private ſoldier he attained by degrees to the charge of a Captain, and was deputed from this Militia to the Diets of *Poland*, was afterwards made Commiſſary-General, and in the end General, having beſides this ſome tincture of literature, a thing very rare

in

in any of thoſe people; King *Vladiſlaus* being weary of languiſhing in a ſlothful quietneſs, while that moſt part of the other Kings and Princes of Chriſtendom were in action, in the year 1646. deſigned a war againſt the *Præcopian Tartars*, whom he pretended to drive out of *Crimea*, and judged *Kmielniski*, worthy to Command the *Coſſackian* Army, of which he made very great account, eſpecially in this expedition; but the Kings deſigne not being ſeconded by the *Chriſtian* Princes, who were employed otherwiſe, nor by the *Venetians* themſelves, upon whoſe aſſiſtance he did very much depend, and on the other ſide the States of *Poland* being jealous of his raiſing forces, he was obliged to disband and pay off his Troops with a good part of his Queens Dowry. *Kmielniski* was by this means out of ſervice, yet ſoon found occaſion of imploying himſelf upon a diſpute which happened about his Eſtate, between him and *Czaplinski*, Lieutenant to *Konielpolski*, Great enſigne of the Crown, and was the more exaſperated

rated by the ill treatment which his own Wife and Son received, who in the ſtrife happened to be ſtruck with a Cudgel: he was not long before he returned the injury, for diſcovering that the *Ruſſes* were diſpoſed to ſet themſelves free, and could no longer reliſh that peace, which inſtead of procuring them repoſe, gave a greater opportunity to their Noblemen to keep them in ſervitude and oppreſſion; he very well managed their diſcontents, and aſſured himſelf of the *Coſſacks*, retiring himſelf about the beginning of the year 1648. towards the *Porohi*, or Iſles of the *Boriſthenes*, there to fortify and put himſelf in defence againſt any aſſault of the *Polanders*.

Some thought, and with great probability, that King *Vladiſlaus*, being willing to take in hand again the deſigne of his expedition againſt the *Tartars*, entertained a private correſpondence with him, and was the cauſe under-hand that the *Coſſacks* revolted, to the end that the States of *Poland* furniſhing

niſhing him with an Army to ſuppreſs them, when they came to meet, they might joyn their forces, and the greateſt part being ſtrangers, and Commanded by thoſe who are intimate with them, they would little have regarded the Orders of the States, but followed this Prince againſt the *Tartars* and againſt the *Turks* alſo, with whom they would neceſſarily have been ingaged, having attacqued the former; but howſoever it was, *Kmielniski* ſeeing that the Letters which he ſent into *Poland* to complain of the injuries done to the *Coſſacks*, and to him in particular, although full of ſubmiſſion and proteſtations of Obedience, were of no effect; but on the contrary, the Great General *Potoski* was preparing to come againſt him; and diſtruſting his own ſtrength, he called for aſſiſtance from the *Tartars*, who paſſed the winter in the deſart Plains, ſeeking their opportunity to make their ordinary inroads, and plunder in *Ukrain*, conducted by *Tohaibeg*, one of their Captains, a brave Commander, but often mutinous, and refractory

fractory to the Orders of the *Cham*.

The great diſtance of places was favourable to *Kmielniski*, and kept the *Poliſh* Generals ſome time from the knowledge of his private Treaties, but ſo ſoon as they had certain advice thereof, they reſolved to march with all diligence towards the *Zaporovian* Iſlands, and to ſtifle this revolt in its Cradle, they diſpatched therefore on that ſide, a part of the *Poliſh* Army deſigned for the Guard of the frontiers, and particularly the body of *Coſſacks* entertained in the ſervice of the States under the conduct of *Schomberg* their Commiſſary. *Stephen Potoski*, Son to the General *Sapiha Czarnecki*, and ſome other Officers. Part of the *Coſſackian* Militia which was imbarked upon the *Boriſthenes*, being arrived at the *Torobi*, went immediately over to *Kmielniski*, violating in favour of their Countreymen, their Oath of Allegiance to the *Polanders*, which they had ſo lately taken. *Kmielniski* marching with this recruit againſt the reſt of the *Coſſacks*, eaſily

easily obliged them to follow the example of the former. among these latter, there were some Troops of Dragoons which did excellent service in this war against the *Polish* Nobility, who to save the charges of a *German* Guard, which the Gentlemen of that Countrey used to have about their persons, had Armed and Habited many of those Countrey-men after the fashion of the *German* Dragoons, renewing thus their courage by the change of their condition, and bringing them out of the baseness of slavery. *Kmielniski* fortified with these revolting *Cossacks*, found no great difficulty to overcome the rest of the *Polish* Troops, who were not in all above fifteen hundred men; the *Poles* defended themselves some days in the middle of their *Tabor*, but having lost their Canon, and not being able to resist so great a number which encompassed them on all sides, they were all either slain or made slaves by the *Tartars*; *Sapitza* was one of these, *Schomberg* was mortally wounded, and *Potoski* not being able to be carried away,

A certain intrenchment made with their Chariots

way, died in the field. *Kmielniski* carefully managing this advantage, had the Glory which ordinarily accompanies the first victory, made head against the rest of the *Polish* Army, which consisted of about five thousand men, and whose Commanders having long expected the news of their first Troops ordered towards the *Boristhenes*, and now being certainly informed of their defeat, as that also the *Cossacks* had deserted them, and that the *Tartars* were joyned with the *Rebels*, thought it necessary to retreat, for the preservation of the forces of the Kingdom, but it was now too late, for the *Bacmates* overtaking them, began to skirmish with them, and some *Tartars* being taken prisoners, did confess upon the Rack, that their Army consisted of forty thousand men, besides seven thousand *Cossacks*, and the Countreymen of the adjacent Colonies who came in hourly to them. The *Polish* Council of War deliberating therefore what was to be done, found no expedient better then that of continuing their retreat in the mid-

So they call the *Tartarian* Horses.

dle of their Chariots, neither was this ſufficient, for they had ſcarce marched halfe a League before they entred into a thick Forreſt, whoſe bottom was Marſhy and full of Boggs, and to make them ſtill more exquiſitely unhappy, the *Coſſacks* who remained with them, to the number of eighteen hundred, did then forſake them, ſo that after four hours ſtriving, as well againſt the bad ways as their enemies, and their *Tabor* being broken up, and they ſet upon on all ſides, moſt of them were either killed upon the place, or choaked in the Mudd.

This misfortune which happened about *Karſun*, became more ſenſible to *Poland* by reaſon of the death of King *Vladiſlaus* the IV who died at this time at *Mereche* in *Lithuania* in the two and fiftieth year of his age, no man doubting but this Prince by his valour joyned with all thoſe other great perfections which he was endowed with, and which made him venerable and beloved by his own, as well as eſteemed

and

not feared by his enemies, would by his Authority and great name, have quickly suppressed this new rising, and but yet Infant Rebellion of the *Cossacks*.

The Kings death was not presently known to *Kmielniski*, who, if he had been informed of it, would not have failed to have shown more fierceness then he did after the defeat of the *Poliſh* Army; upon which he wrote a very submissive Letter to the King, in which he laid all that was passed upon the insolence of the Governors, and upon the Rapines and insupportable Exactions of the *Jews*, who for Farmers of the Kings Land, and of many Gentlemens Estates, he asked pardon for what he was constrained to doe in his own defence, promised to send back the *Tartars*, and to live in obedience to his Majesty, if he would be pleased to maintain him and his *Cossacks* in their liberty and priviledges granted them by the former Kings his predecessors, but a while after he understood the King was dead, by a Letter sent him

from *Adam Kiſiel* Palatine of *Braclaw* by the hands of a *Greek* Monk: this Palatine, who was alſo a *Greek*, uſed very milde and obliging expreſſions to bring back the head of the *Coſſacks* to his obedience, ſetting forth to him the antient fidelity of the *Zaporowski Coſſacks*, who though they were very jealous of their Liberty, were always very conſtant, and lived in a State where all perſons, but chiefly Men of War, had always free acceſs to make good their intereſts, and to complain of their injuries which they received; that he, being the onely Senator of the *Greek* Religion, and Protector of their Rites and Churches, which he did always moſt heartily defend: did conjure him by the Saintity of the ſame Religion, and the Honour of the *Ruſſian* Nation, that he would ſend home the *Tartars*, and lead the *Coſſacks* back into their ordinary ſtations, and that in the mean time he would depute ſome perſons to make known the injuries which they and he in particular had received, and to deſire ſome redreſs, offering his own care

and ſervices to help them to all the ſatisfaction they could pretend to, and withal, he was a perſon of that rank and quality in the State, that no Determinations or Orders could be given either for peace or war, without his being advertiſed of it; but he aſſured them, he ſhould always be inclined to have theſe diſorders terminated in a peaceable way, rather then to have them entertained by the continuation of a Civil war; and that their Arms at preſent imployed in their mutual Ruine, might be more profitably, and glorioully made uſe of againſt the enemies of Chriſtendome. The *Tartars* were apt upon the leaſt occaſion to take up Arms, but their firſt heat and choler being paſt, they returned of themſelves, and were reconciled without any Mediation, they ſhould therefore take their leaves of them, and retain nothing but this laudable cuſtom of theirs. The Monk who carried this Letter was in great danger of falling into the hands of the *Tartars*, but eſcaping with much difficulty, he arrived

at the Camp of *Kmielniski*, which he found confuſed enough; the General called the ſoldiery together in a tumultuous way, had the Letter read before them, and was the firſt himſelf who approved the Council of the Palatine of *Braclaw*; and being backed by the Plurality of voices, it was determined that all acts of hoſtility ſhould ceaſe, and that they ſhould wait for an anſwer from the Court of *Poland*; that the *Tartars* ſhould be ſent back into the deſart Plains, with Orders there to keep themſelves ready upon all occaſions, and that the Palatine ſhould be invited to come to the Camp. This moderation of *Kmielniski*, when his affairs were at that heighth, ſurprized all the world, although it were not void of artifice, for as on one ſide it appeared that he had put a ſtop to the courſe of his victories, to hinder any further bloodſhed, and to obtain pardon more eaſily, ſo on the other, he made this oſtentation of his power to the *Polanders*, to extort from them, what he could not perhaps have obtained onely by his

ſubmiſſion. Retiring therefore into the Town of *Bialacerkiew*, he kept himſelf quiet, while that *Crzivonos*, another Commander of the *Coſſacks*, a perſon of little worth, but bold and horribly cruel, harraſſed *Black Ruſſia* and *Podolia*, *Kmielniski* pretended to diſallow of theſe violences, and promiſed to put this *Crzivonos* and five other Commanders of the Peaſants in Rebellion into the hands of the *Polanders*, but this was all to amuſe them, that he might at the ſame time the better ſeize upon the fortreſs of *Bar*.

Jeremiah Michael Duke of *Wiſnowitz* arriving on the borders of *Ruſſia* with ſome Troops, to whom were joyned thoſe of *Janus Tiskewitz*, Palatine of *Kiovia*, and the Kings Regiment of Guards, Commanded by *Oſſinski*, Lieutenant-General of *Lithuania*, oppoſed theſe incurſions of *Crzivonos*, and ſtopped his progreſs who would otherwiſe have overrun the Kingdom with thoſe great numbers with him. Many other Troops and the Rear made up of the

Nobility of the Frontiers, making a new Army, they marched againſt the *Coſſacks*, and the rebellious Peaſants, after they had endeavoured a ſecond time, but all in vain, to make an accommodation with their Commanders.

The State of *Poland* was made more ſenſible upon this occaſion then ever before of the greatneſs of that loſs which it ſuſtained by the death of their King; there being now no perſon of Authority enough to Command ſo many Great men as were at that time in the Army, who would by no means give place to one another and their diſſentions and diſorders at length grew ſo high, that the moſt judicious, conſidering in what condition affairs were, thought it abſolutely neceſſary to avoid fighting; in purſuance of which Council, it was reſolved that they ſhould retreat in good order in the middle of their *Tabor* towards *Conſtantinow*; but theſe Orders were ſo ill underſtood then, when ſome Troops about *Pilaucze* began

began to move; others not waiting their times, marched away before the reſt, and began a confuſion, which being increaſed by the obſcurity of the night, and communicated to all that followed, it ſtruck ſuch a panick fear into the whole Army, that even the moſt brave were not exempt from it, who could not be ſo ſoon informed of the cauſe of this general flight and conſternation: This would have ſecured an intire victory to *Kmielniski*, if he had not been involved in the ſame ignorance, but he knew ſo little of what paſſed, that he took this flight of the *Polanders* for a ſtratagem, nor could he beleeve the truth of the report, and inſtead of purſuing them with all diligence, he contented himſelf to follow them ſlowly, and with all circumſpection, till at length being undeceived, with a ſad heart he turned his forces againſt *Leopold*, a Town very conſiderable for its Trade, eſpecially into the *Eaſt*, and indifferently ſtrong, but at that time not furniſhed with Forces or Proviſions, fit for its defence. *Arciſſenski* an

old Officer who had a long time ſerved abroad, and been a Commander under the *Hollanders* in *Braſil*, was left therein, and put in hopes of being ſpeedily relieved from the *Leſſer Poland*. The Inhabitants Commanded by this Officer made a ſtrong reſiſtance for ſome days, but the Caſtle forſaken by thoſe who defended it, being taken by the beſiegers, and there being little hope left of holding out long againſt ſo numerous an Army as lay before the Town, and the want of Proviſions being afflicting already, they redeemed themſelves and bought off the Enemy from the Walls with a conſiderable ſum.

The *Coſſacks* having quitted *Leopold*, came before *Zamoſcie*, a Town fortified after the modern way by *John Zamoski*, Great General, and Great Chancellor of *Poland* in the time of King *Sigiſmund*, Father to the two laſt Kings. This place was at that time the onely Aſylum for the Nobility of *Ruſſia*, who had been driven from their Eſtates by the revolted Peaſants, and there being

being a good party in the Town from the Palatinates of *Belz*, and *Sendomir*, and fifteen hundred men which *Louis Weiher* Palatine of *Pomerania* had brought thither out of *Prussia*; all the attempts which the *Cossacks* and rebellious Peasants made for a months time, were all in vain, so that after they had lost many men, they retreated to the bottom of *Russia*.

We must not pass over in silence the assistance which the *Poles* received from his most Christian Majesty, who although the fire of Civil war began already to be kindled in *France*, permitted that the eight hundred Auxiliaries raised at his expence by Colonel *Christopher Przemski*, who Commanded a *Polish* Regiment in *Flanders* should be joyned to the *Poles* Army under the same Colonel, who out of this recruit formed one good Regiment. *Kmielniski* being retired with his Forces into their Winter Quarters; some great persons on the behalf of *Poland* begun to treat with him of Peace, but they received very

very haughty anſwers, all the advantages of the laſt Campagne having rendred him more inſolent then before, ſo that it was as much as they could doe to prevail with him to conſent to a truce for ſome moneths.

The Præludes of a new war began on both ſides before the time was expired; the Rebels forces provoked the *Poliſh* in divers places, but bore away the marks of their fool-hardineſs having been worſted almoſt every where by *Andrew Firley*, Governor of *Belz*, and *Staniſlaus Landskoroniski*, Governor of *Camieneche*, between whom the new King *John Caſimir*, preſently after his election, divided the Command of his forces, they received amongſt others, very notable ſhocks at *Zwiehal*, *Oſtropol*, *Bar*, and other places, which were retaken, with great deſtruction of the Rebels, and rich booty to the *Polanders*.

Kmielniski ſeeing that the Spring approached, which he expected with impatience

patience after that he had called in the *Tartars* again, took the field to make a new inroad into *Poland*: the *Poles* alſo gathered together to croſs his deſign, and their Commanders having deliberated in what place they ought to ſtay, till the reſt of the Forces of the Kingdom were come up to them; amongſt many advices, of which, one amongſt others was to lodge under the Cannon of *Camieneſche*, the importance of which Fortreſs being a bar againſt the *Turks* was ſuch, that the preſervation of it deſerved that it ſhould be preferred before any other conſideration whatſoever; the advice of *Firley* prevailed, who judging it not fit to draw off the Army from the frontiers, leſt they ſhould be expoſed to the irruption of the Enemy, made choice of the Town of *Zbaras*, belonging to the Duke *Wiſnowitski*, as a place moſt convenient for his deſign, and for the reception of thoſe recruits which they expected, he had no more then nine thouſand men with him, taking in thoſe Troops which ſome Noble-men had raiſed

raiſed at their own expences, he had with him amongſt other Commanders, *Landskoronski*, the Count of *Oſtorog*, Great Cup-bearer to the Crown, joyned with him as Colleagues; Duke *Demetrius*, *Jeremiah Michael Wiſnowitski*, and *Alexander Konieſpolski*, Great Enſigne to the Crown, Son of the defunct Great General of the ſame name. General *Firley* foreſeeing that he ſhould ſoon be environed with an Army almoſt innumerable, did preſently furniſh himſelf with proviſions, and repaired the old Fortifications as well of the Town as of the Caſtle of *Zbaras*, and ſecured his Camp by a good intrenchment flancked with Forts and Redoubts, and taking a particular care of a certain Lake which furniſhed him abundantly with water, that it might by no means be turned away by the enemy. He was no ſooner intrenched, but the Army of the *Tartars* and *Coſſacks* came and encompaſſed them in on all ſides in ſuch numbers, that there have been ſeldom ſeen the like forces together, ſince thoſe of *Attila* and *Tamberlan*; and that which

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was never known before, the Cham himself was there in person, thinking to swallow up the Kingdom of *Poland* as a prey, which could not escape him, and which *Kmielnitzki* did not fail to make him believe infallibly his own; so that he made so little esteem of this handful of *Polish* Soldiers, which were the onely forces which appeared then to defend the Frontiers; that he resolved not to take them by Famine, but to force their Camp, which he thought he might so much the more easily execute by reason that the number of his Army was such, that he had no need to be sparing of his Men.

He made a General Assault upon the 13 of *July*, 1649. which was very furious, and he himself at the Head of his Forces; who not understanding well the danger, and unacquainted with the *Polish* valor, rushed on desperately to this Attack; the cheif assault was made upon the Quarters of General *Firley*, as most of all exposed. Those that assaulted them, were under covert by

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the convenience of a Neighboring Valley: So that some of them, who had already forced the intrenchment, were beaten off with great difficulty. *Firley* and Prince *Wisnowitski* defended themselves valiantly; the latter seeing his Men begin to give way, prohibited them by his command shooting any longer against the *Tartars*, whom he gave out to have promised Peace and Friendship to their Generals; and by this Artifice, encouraged and perswaded his Soldiers so far, that they supposing now they had onely the *Cossacks* to deal withal, had new vigor infused into them, and after having slain a great number, repulsed the rest astonished at their desperate bravery, having now sustained that same day seventeen assaults.

The *Cossacks* renewed them again the following days, but still with less success, although they joyned stratagems to force, for to make the *Polanders* think that they had received new Forces from the *Turks*, they habited divers

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of their own after the *Turkish* manner, who conducted a Party of Horse the same way habited, but were really onely *Turkish* Vests stuffed with Straw, and set on Horsback. But the manner of this deceit was easily discovered to the *Polanders* by their Perspective Glasses.

Kmielniski sent in Letters often, in some of which he exhorted *Firley* to an accommodation; in others, he sollicited the *German* Troops to desert them; but finding that he prevailed nothing, either by force or art, he thought upon attacking the *Polish* Camp by approaches, and imployed the revolted Peasants who were in great number in his Army, to work in them day and night; so that in few days he advanced them to the very foot of their Intrenchment.

This new attempt of the *Cossacks*, troubled the *Poles* more then the former, and seeing that they were now shut up closer, and that it would be difficult

difficult for them to maintain their first intrenchment, they made others nearer to the Town: Into which, they retired themselves as soon as they were perfected, and divers, even of the Officers themselves, were of opinion, that they should quit all that was without, and shut themselves up into the place; but this advice appearing very dangerous, was not followed. But besides the extremity they were reduced to, in having scarce any space left them to stir in, their Provision began to be scarce, and their Provender for their Horses; So that they dying every day in heaps, caused an unsupportable stink in the Camp. A morsel of Bread was sold for Ten Poltoracks, and a Tun of Beer for Fifty Florins. The Soldiers lived upon no other Provision, then the Flesh of Dogs and Horses. *Kmielniski* knowing in what condition the besieged were, became more insolent, and would grant them no terms but what were very hard. The Cham shewed himself more courteous, yet having demanded that *Wisnowitski*

Poltoracks is about Twopence English. A Florin Twenty Poltoracks.

witski and *Koniespolski* should come and confer with him. And the *Polanders* refusing that these great persons should put themselves into his hands, he was very much offended. The *Polish* Generals might well send Messengers to the King of *Poland*, to let him know in what extremity they were, and to desire a speedy relief; for most of them fell into the hands of the *Cossacks* or *Tartars*; and if any one escaped in their going out, yet they received no answer, they being either killed or taken prisoners in their return. Howsoever the Generals pretended, that from time to time they received news from His Majesty of *Poland*; and that he would speedily come to relieve them; and that it might be the more firmly believed, they affixed the Kings Seal to the Letters which they feigned, having taken it off from other Letters which they had formerly received. Thus they encouraged the besieged Army, and induced them to have Patience, both by the artifice and sweetness of their Discourse.

Some, even of the Principal Officers, who had provisions sufficient for themselves, left their good Meals which they might have made, and betook themselves to eat stinking Horse-flesh and Dogs-flesh, to make these unsavory Dishes be better relished by their Soldiers. *Firley*, although he were infirm, by reason of his years and maladies, would have made use of the same fare, had he not been often hindred by those who were about him. *Wisnowitski* and *Koniespolski* neglected not in the mean time, frequently to sally out upon the besiegers, to put them out of hopes of any speedy victory over people, who still preserved so much vigor and resolution, in the middle of those miseries, which they suffered; but besides, the scarcity of Victuals, their want of Ammunition hindred them from shooting so frequently as before. And the *Cossacks* were no ways negligent on their part; for besides their continual shooting against the *Polish* Camp, and their frequent assaults, they made approach-

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es againſt the Town; and attempted to cut off the Water from the beſieged. But theſe deſigns not ſucceeding, they contrived to ſet the Town of *Zbaras* on fire, and cheifly one of its Gates, which did very much incommodate them, it being higher then the reſt, and the beſt marks-men of the *Poles* ſhot from thence without ceaſing; amongſt whom Captain *Butler* did marvellous execution, and Father *Muchaveski*, a Jeſuite, no leſs; who from the Gate of the Caſtle killed no leſs then two hundred *Coſſacks* for his part.

A great company of the Rebels came up to the Gate with Firebrands in their Hands, ready to ſet it on fire: Having obtained which, it was very probable they would gain the reſt; but the beſieged being advertiſed of their deſign, prepared themſelves to render it ineffectual, received them briskly, and made a great ſlaughter. Things were in this poſture, when an Arrow ſhot into the Town, brought with it moſt fortunately a Letter tied to it; by

which he who wrote it, although his name were never known, gave them to understand he was a Gentleman; and first excused himself, for serving under the *Cossacks*; to which he was induced by the outrages which he had received from a certain great person; and by the turn of the Fortune of the *Poles* the year before, but yet that he had not for all that, lost his love and zeal for his Countrey, as he had testified to them in three other Letters, which he had sent to them in the same manner; and did now give them notice, that the King was certainly coming to their relief, and already arrived at *Zborow*, that the *Cossacks* being informed of his coming, would not fail to redouble their assaults against them; but for the same reason they ought to redouble their courage, and prepare themselves to repulse them with their utmost vigor.

The most part of the besieged could not put any confidence in this Letter, supposing it to be a new invention of

the Generals: But ſoon after it was found to be true, and that the King was advanced as far as *Zborow* to deliver his beſieged Forces, having ſurmounted all thoſe obſtacles which might retard his preparations, and his march. True it is, that his Army was thought by the moſt intelligent, not onely inſufficient to confront that terrible number of enemies which he went againſt, but even to ſuſtain the leaſt Onſet from them, it conſiſting in all, but of Fifteen thouſand Soldiers in pay, and Five thouſand others raiſed by the Nobility at their own charge, the reſt not being able to come ſo ſoon, having been too ſlow in their Levies; notwithſtanding the continual inſtances of the King, and his earneſt diligence in this affair.

Kmielniski and the Cham underſtanding of the march of the King of *Poland*, divided their Forces, and leaving Forty thouſand *Tartars*; with a great number of the *Coſſacks*, and revolted Peaſants before *Zbaras*; with the reſt of

their forces marched towards *Zborow*, and were not discovered by the Kings forces, either by reason that the King had sent none out to inform himself, or that the Countrymen thereabouts, more inclined to favor the *Cossacks*, as being of the same Religion with them, had not faithfully reported what they knew of it; insomuch, that the *Cossacks* and *Tartars* arrived at the Kings Camp without being any ways discovered, being assisted therein by the Woods, the thick Mists, and the negligence of their enemy. Nay, *Kmielnisky* himself found means to enter into the Town of *Zborow*, and there to consider at his leisure the posture of the *Polish* Army. And no sooner were the *Poles* gotten over the Causeys and Bridges, which are in the Marshes about the Town, and began to put themselves in order, but they found that they were on a sudden charged by the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*.

The fight began about the Baggage, the *Tartars* came soon after and fell upon

upon the back of the Kings Forces, having croſſed a Water; where the Peaſants by a remarkable Treachery, had broken down a Cauſey which kept it up, and ſo rendred it fordable to the Infidels. The Nobility of *Premiſlie*, and the Cavalry of the Duke of *Oſtrog* ſuſtained the firſt Onſet; but being not able to reſiſt the great numbers of their enemies, many of that Nobility were loſt, and all their Baggage.

Staniſlaus Wituski and *Leon Sapicha* Vice-Chancellor of *Lithuania*, coming to their relief, repulſed the *Tartars* for a time; but theſe returning with more impetuoſity againſt the Troops of the Vice-Chancellor, they muſt now have been ſuppreſſed after a conteſt of ſix hours, if that the Governor of *Sendomire*, and *Baldovin Oſſolinski Starroſte* of *Stabnitz*, had not given the Infidels a diverſion. In which, *Oſſolinski* and divers Gentlemen of the *Palatinate* of *Ruſſia* were ſlain; while this paſſed in the Rear and Flanks of the *Poliſh* Army, *Kmielniski* with his *Coſſacks*,

and a Party of *Tartars* attacked the Front. The King who at the first noise, of their arrival, had put his Forces into *Batalia*, gave the Leading of the Right Wing to the Great Chancellor *Ossolinski*. This Wing was composed of the Cavalry of the King; and of that of the *Palatines* of *Podolia*, *Beltz*, and *Enhoff Scarroste* of *Sokal*, and other Regiments: And ordered the Left Wing to be commanded by *George Lubomirski*, *Starroste* of *Cracovia*, and the Duke *Coreski*; where besides the Regiments of Horse were divers Companies of Voluntiers.

The Main Battel made up of the Infantry, and where the King himself was in Person, was commanded by Major General *Hubald* of *Misnia*, who had served a long time in the *German* Wars, and had afterwards commanded the *Militia* of *Dantzick*; and by one *Wolff* a Gentleman of *Liesland*, Governor of *Cracovia*; both which had their *German* Regiments with them.

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The *Tartars* extending themſelves wide before the Vant-guard, as if they came onely to obſerve them, after they had cloſed of a ſuddain after their manner of fighting, threw themſelves upon the right wing, where they were received bravely, and finding that the Foot were defended with their Pikes, and not in a condition to be broken up, they paſſed to the left wing, which they were able to ſhake more then the other, *Coreski* who was at the head of them, had his Horſe ſhot from under him. *Ruzouski* was wounded with an Arrow through the Cheeks, yet did not neglect with the Arrow ſticking ſtill in the wound, to goe and advertiſe the King of the danger wherein the left wing was, his Majeſty of *Poland* not regarding the Dignity of his perſon, ran in all haſte to encourage his ſoldiers by his preſence, bringing them on again which were flying away, and complaining that he had no more Officers to Command them; yet notwithſtanding he himſelf would take their

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place, and he had been insenbly ingaged in the hotteſt of the battel, if thoſe about him had not detained him. The preſence of the King who expoſed himſelf in this manner for their ſafety, did reanimate his ſoldiers as much as the dreadful number of their enemies had diſcouraged and aſtoniſhed them, and afterwards they fought with more heat, nor would be forced to give ground.

Some *Tartars* having broken in on one ſide were repulſed again by the diſcharge of their Cannon, and by two Companies of Foot Commanded by *Ghiza*, Captain in the Kings Guards, and in the end the Enemy not being able to get any advantage over them anſwerable to thoſe great endeavors againſt the *Poliſh* Army, the night coming on, terminated that days engagement, in which in all likelihood they were to have been cut in pieces; moſt of the night was ſpent in conſulting and giving Order how to receive the Enemy the next day, they made ſome intrenchments in haſte to defend

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themſelves by, and in others they placed their Baggage, but while the King was conſulting with the principal Commanders and Nobility, a report was ſpread through the Camp, that his Majeſty had a deſign to retreat that night with moſt part of his.

The extream danger into which affairs were brought, rendered the report of this Retreat more probable, and it wanted little, but the ſame conſternation had happened there as before at *Pilaucze*. The King who was juſt retired to repoſe himſelf a little being informed of it, got preſently on horſeback, and riding up and down through the Camp, undeceived them, and by his preſence ſhewed how vain the impreſſion was, they had received of his retreat, of which he did declare he never ſo much as thought of, but was reſolved to ſtand it out againſt the Enemy, putting them in hopes of a favourable ſucceſs in the next days undertaking. Amongſt the propoſals at the Council of War upon the preſent

ſent conjuncture of affairs, that of attempting to diſingage *Kmielniski* from the Cham, was moſt approved of, and therefore a *Tartar* priſoner was ſent with a Letter from his Majeſty, in which he gave him to underſtand, that he could not beleeve that he had loſt all ſenſe and memory of thoſe favours which he had received from King *Vladiſlaus*, from whom when he was formerly taken priſoner in *Poland*, he had received ſo favourable an entertainment and his liberty, and to whoſe bounty he was beholden for his preſent Dignity, and that after this it was ſtrange he ſhould aſſociate himſelf with Rebels and Slaves, but that he ought not to promiſe himſelf any great advantages from ſo unjuſt a confederation. Since God would give no bleſſing on ſuch deſigns; in the mean time his Majeſty thought it convenient to put him in mind of the obligation which he had to the King his predeceſſor, and withal to offer him his own friendſhip, if ſo be that he eſteemed that more then an Alliance with Rebels; the an-

ſwer of this Letter was not ſo ſuddenly received, and the next day morning, ſo ſoon as it was day, the Army of the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars* appeared in Batalia; the firſt, againſt the City of *Zborow*, and the latter fell upon the Baggage.

Four hundred light Horſe were able for ſome time to amuſe the *Coſſacks* with divers skirmiſhes, and afterwards being ſuſtained by a greater number, they drove them off beyond the Town, and thoſe who did attend the baggage having taken Arms, preſerved it againſt the *Tartars*.

The enemies afterwards divided themſelves into three bodies, and at as many places attacked the Kings Camp, after having firſt of all ſeized upon a Church which did Command it, where having planted a Battery by their continual ſhooting from which they had forced many who defended it to retire; they had almoſt made themſelves Maſters of it, and one of

their moſt reſolute ſoldiers had already planted Colours upon the Works, when that a great body of the Kings party running together, made ſo brave a reſiſtance, that the enemy did not onely give over the aſſault but the fight, the ſervants ſallied out to purſue them, and ſhewed ſuch courage upon this occaſion, that ſome propoſed they ſhould have Horſes given them, and be ordered into Troops to increaſe the number of their forces, and being reinforced with this ſupply drawn from the Army it ſelf, they might then hazard a Battel, others were of the opinion, that it could not be expedient to venture ſo far, ſeeing that after a defeat they would neceſſarily be reduced to the ſame extremity as thoſe at *Zharas*, out of this diverſity and incertainty of Council, wherein the *Poles* then floated, knowing not which way to ſteer, it pleaſed providence to conduct them happily to their Port. The Cham who before all theſe aſſaults upon both the *Poliſh* Armies, had promiſed himſelf a ſpeedy and certain victory, and

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now finding to the contrary, ſo much fearleſs reſolution among them, began to be weary of this war, and to ſhew himſelf more inclined towards an accommodation, wrote a civil anſwer to the Kings Letter, in which he acknowledged himſelf obliged to the Crown of *Poland*; and that if his Majeſty after his Election had applied himſelf to him, he would have ſet a greater value on his friendſhip, and embraced it ſooner then the intereſt of the *Coſſacks*, but they had neglected it ſo much, that they ſcarce conſidered him as an ordinary man, although they might well perceive how advantagious his friendſhip might be, and now ſeeing there was an occaſion of renewing their antient Alliance, he would not be backward on his ſide, but promiſed to oblige the *Coſſacks* to lay down their Arms and to return to their obedience, provided that the Articles of the former Treaties were obſerved; and that if his Majeſty deſired to name a place to confer in, and ſend his Chancellor thither, he would ſend his Vizier.

zier. This Letter was alſo accompanied with one from *Kmielniski*, full of reſpect, and in which he aſſured the King of his fidelity and future ſervices.

The Conference being accepted of by his Majeſty of *Poland*, and the place appointed between both the Armies, The Vizier and the Great Chancellor *Oſſolinski*, met according to appointment. The Vizier demanded that they ſhould pay the penſion which they were accuſtomed to give the Cham for the ſervices which he was bound to render to *Poland*; which King *Vladiſlaus* had refuſed to pay; that they ſhould ſatisfy the *Zaporonski Coſſacks*, and for the dammages and expenſes which the *Tartars* had been at in this expedition, and the blood they had loſt, it ſhould be permitted them to make their excurſions and plunder the Countrey in their return, in the mean time there was a ſuſpenſion of Arms granted though interrupted by ſome hoſtilities; the next day which was the ſeventeenth of *Auguſt*

guſt the Plenipotentiaries returned to the ſame place of Conference, each accompanied with two others. The Chancellor of *Poland* took with him the Palatine of *Kiovia*, and the Vice-Chancellor of *Lithuania*. The Viſier brought *Sieferkaz* and *Sulimaz Aga*, to whom *Kmielniski* was joyned, to deſire a Bill of Oblivion for himſelf. His *Coſſacks*, and the revolted Peaſants, and that they ſhould provide for the maintenance of their Liberty, and the Greek Religion; and after divers conteſts, the Peace was concluded the ſame day with the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*, upon theſe Conditions.

I. *THat there ſhould be Peace and Brotherly friendſhip for the future between* John Caſimir, *King of* Poland; *as alſo the Kings His Succeſſors, and* Iſlan Gierey, *Cham of* Tartary, *and the whole Family of the* Giereys.

II. *That the King ſhould freely pay the ordinary Penſion of the* Tartars, *ſending it to* Camieneſche, *by Deputies appointed thereto.*

III. *That in consideration of this, the Cham should be bound to assist the King with all his Forces against any Enemy, as often as it should be required.*

IV. *That the Cham should secure the Frontiers of* Poland, *from the Incursions and Robberies of his Subjects.*

V. *That the rest of his Forces before* Zbaras *should immediately dislodge, and let the Polish Army, which was there, march with all liberty to any place where it should please His Majesty of* Poland *to command them.*

VI. *That the Cham should without any delay, leave the Countreys and Dominions belonging to the King; and all his Forces the same, and those* Turks *which he had with him.*

VII. *That the King, in consideration of the Cham, would grant a General Pardon to* Kmielniski *and his Army, and re-establish the Cossackian Militia in its ancient Form, Number, and Liberty.*

VIII. *Besides these Conditions, Three hundred thousand Florins were promised to the Cham, of which, he received an Hundred thousand in ready Money.*

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The Articles agreed on with *Kmielniski* imported thus much, that

I. *First, the King should grant a General Bill of Oblivion to all the* Cossacks, *and Rebellious Peasants; and that what was passed should be no more looked after, then as if it had not been done.*

II. *That* Kmielniski *should fall down and ask Pardon of His Majesty upon his knees.*

III. *That he should be continued General of the* Cossacks; *of which, the number should be increased to Forty thousand; and and in which quality, he should depend on none but the King, after he had made his acknowledgment as a Polish Gentleman in regard of the States.*

IV. *That His Majesty should have a List of the Names and Habitations of the said Forty thousand* Cossacks, *and that upon the death of* Kmielniski *they should be commanded by one of their own Officers of the* Greek *Religion.*

V. *That the Army besieged at* Zbaras *should be set at liberty.*

VI. *That the exerciſe of the* Greek *Religion, ſhould be permitted throughout the Kingdom, even in* Cracovia *it ſelf; and that its Union with the* Roman *Church ſhould ceaſe.*

VII. *That the Palatinate of* Kiovia *ſhould be always given to a* Greek.

VIII. *That the Metropolitan of the* Greeks *ſhould have his Seat in the Senate among the Biſhops, and ſhould have the nineth place.*

IX. *That the* Coſſacks *ſhould be permitted to make Strong-waters for their own uſe, but not for ſale.*

X. *That they ſhould be furniſhed with Cloth to cloath them; and Ten Florins a Man to arm them.*

XI. *That the Nobility coming again into the poſſeſſion of their Eſtates, ſhould not enquire after, or trouble their Subjects for the damages which they might have received during the War.*

XII. *That thoſe Noblemen, whether Catholicks or* Greeks, *who had taken part with the General of the* Coſſacks *ſhould not be at all moleſted, but diſcharged from all what had paſſed in the laſt Wars.*

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In execution of which Articles, the General coming before the King fell upon his knees, and with tears in his eyes, made a long diſcourſe, expreſſing himſelf how he had much rather appeared in his preſence, to receive his approbation for ſome conſiderable ſervice done to his Majeſty, and the State, then thus ſtained with ſo much Blood. But ſince that the deſtinies had diſpoſed it otherwiſe, he came to implore his clemency; and in all humility, the forgiveneſs of his faults, promiſing to repair them by his future conduct. The King anſwered him by the Vice-chancellor of *Lithuania*, That the Repentance of his Subjects was more acceptable to him, then their puniſhment; and that he did heartily forgive what was paſſed, if he would efface the crime which he had committed by his future Zeal and Fidelity to his Countrey.

After this action, *Kmielniski* and the Cham cauſed their Forces to retire,

and the King extreamly happy in escaping so great a danger, at so easie a rate, went with the *Polish* Army to *Gliniani*, and afterwards to *Leopold*.

Those Forces intrenched at *Zbaras*, reduced to those extremities which you have already heard of, maintained themselves all along, rather by rage and despair, then any hope of help.

The Inhabitants of that Town, not being able to suffer the utmost extremity of Famine, were ready either to burn the Town, or deliver it up to the enemy; but the vigilance of the *Polanders* having hindred the execution of this tragick design, they much sollicited to be let out, which was onely granted to their Wives and Children; neither were they able to keep their retreat undiscovered, but fell first into the hands of the *Polish* Soldiers, who abused them as they pleased, and afterwards of the *Tartars*, who led this unfortunate Troop into captivity together with some Servants of the Army who had followed them.

The

The One and twentieth of *August*, the *Cossacks* sent the first news to the besieged of the Peace concluded at *Zborow*, which was believed by some, but called in question by most, who feared they might not be comprehended in that Treaty; they were confirmed in this opinion by a Trumpet, who had the boldness to proclaim the same upon his own accord; and it had cost him his life, if one of the Generals had not interceded for him: Afterwards there came a Letter from *Kmielniski*, in which, he assured the besieged of their Deliverance upon the payment of a certain sum to the *Tartars*; but the Generals would not accept of this condition, and openly declared, that since *Kmielnski* was obliged to draw off his Forces, he ought to do it; and for the *Tartars*, if they would remain where they were, they might do so if they pleased. In the end, a more faithful and joyful Message was brought them, with a Letter by Colonel *Minor* from the King, to assure them of their Liberties

without any conditions, together with the diſpoſal of the Palatinate of *Seudomire*, vacant by the Death of the Duke of *Zaſlaw*, with which his Majeſty would gratifie the ſervices of General *Firley*. The Prince *Wiſnowitskie* was preſented with the *Staroſty* of *Premiſli*, the Duke of *Oſtrog* with that of *Neſſewitz*, *Landskoronski* with that of *Stobnitz*, and the Palatinate of *Braclaw*.

All theſe recompenſes, although very conſiderable, yet were they inferior to that valor and heroical Conſtancy; of which, all theſe great perſons had given ſuch fair proofs, during thoſe two Moneths which they were beſieged, and continually aſſaulted in *Zbaraz*.

Neither was Providence leſs favorable to the *Polanders* in *Lithuania*, then in *Ruſſia*, where two of their Armies were, as it were, led by the hand out of a danger; wherein according to all humane appearance, they muſt have periſhed.

The

The Rebellion of the *Coſſacks* and Peaſants ſpred it ſelf in the beginning of the War, with ſo much more eaſe into *Lithuania*, by reaſon that the Inhabitants of that Countrey, are more conformable in their Manners and Religion with the *Ruſſes*.

The *Coſſacks*, entring at two places, had made their inrodes into *Paleſia*, a Countrey full of Woods and Bogs, and which makes a part of the Palatinates of *Kiqvia* and *Volhinia*, and by treachery had ſeiſed upon the Inhabitants of *Starodub* and *Homel*, people who had favored their irruption. Colonel *Patz* and *Volowitz*, and afterward Prince *Janus Radzevil*, General of *Samogitia*, and Field-Marſhal of *Lithuania*, oppoſed their deſigns as well as they could, with the Nobility of *Orſa*; the Garriſon of *Bichova*, and ſome other Forces gathered together; but the aſſiſtance of the State came very ſlowly, and Prince *Radzevil* being ſent for to the Diet. The Rebels made uſe of this occaſion

of

of his abſence, and ſet upon *Sluczk*, a Town belonging to Prince *Bogiſlaus Radzevil*, Great Maſter of the Horſe of *Lithuania*. *Soſnowski*, who was Governor of it, defended it bravely againſt them; and *Horsch*, Governor of *Orſa*, defeated Fifteen hundred Men at *Czeresko*, and *Mirski*, Major General of the *Lithuanian* Army, retook from them *Prinsko*, a populous Town, and the Seat of a *Greek* Biſhop, which they had made themſelves Maſters of, by the treachery of the Inhabitants. *Hladki* one of the Principal Commanders of the *Coſſacks*, who was within to defend it, was ſlain; and becauſe this place was one of their principal retreats, it was ſacked and burnt to aſhes to ſerve for an example.

Prince *Radzevil* returning from the Election of the King of *Poland*, although the ſeaſon of the year was very unfit for War; after that he had reduced onely by the fame of his approach, the Towns of *Turow* and *Grodek*, went and laid down before *Mozyr*, which being

being defended for ſome days very obſtinately, was taken by ſtorm by *Ganskowski*, Lieutenant Colonel in *Radzevil's* Regiment, and *Michnenko*, one of the chief of the Rebels, being taken therein, the Prince commanded he ſhould be beheaded by the Common Hangman, and his Head ſet upon the top of the Caſtle.

From thence he marched with his Forces towards the River *Berezina*, where he attacked *Bobroiska*; the Inhabitants were received into grace, upon condition, That they would deliver up their Arms; and thoſe among them, who had been the Authors of this Inſurrection, or who had made a League with the *Coſſacks*; which coming to the knowledge of thoſe who were to be delivered up, they retreated into a Tower, and ſet it on fire, preferring this voluntary death, before that with which the Conqueror threatned them. *Produbitz* who commanded them, received with the reſt the puniſhment of his Rebellion.

The

The Winter and the Truce put a ſtop to the War in *Lithuania*, as well as in *Poland* for ſome Moneths; but in the Spring, *Kmielnicki* entring into the Kingdom again, ſent into this Province *Helia Holota* to renew the War with Ten thouſand Men, to whom many Rebellious Peaſants were to joyn themſelves. This General thought to ſurpriſe part of the *Lithuanian* Army in their Winter-quarters at *Zahal*, upon the River of *Pripecz*; but *Radzevil*'s Forces gathering together in haſte put them to flight, and drove them into a Marſh, where he and his Army periſhed. *Stephen Podobayla* was ſubſtituted in his place by *Kmielnicki*, who gave him order to intrench himſelf between the *Boriſthenes*, and the River of *Zula*, which he did, and ſet fire on *Loiowgrod*, leaſt it ſhould ſerve for a place of retreat to the *Lithuanians*: Yet *Gozieuski* ſetting forward with ſome Troops to oppoſe his deſigns, having ſent ſome Foot down the *Boriſthenes*, ſeiſed on a place capable of incommodating him very

very much. After this *Kmielniski* ſent again into *Lithuania* Thirty thouſand Men, under the Command of *Crziezeuski*, a *Poliſh* Gentleman.

This Commander had procured *Kmielniski* liberty, when he had been taken by the *Poles*, and had received the ſame favor from him again; the laſt year, after the defeat of the *Poliſh* Army at *Carſun*, and the favorable entertainment he received, together with the fortunate poſture of *Kmielniski's* affairs, engaged him in his ſervice. Being therefore entred into *Lithuania*, after he had paſſed the *Pripecz*, he made as if he would beſiege *Rzeczicza*, a Town very advantagiouſly ſeated; but marched directly againſt Prince *Radzevil's* Army, imaging upon the advice that was given him, That this Prince had ſent out ſome Regiments, he might eaſily force the reſt, and came very near before they had news of his march. But *Chodorkowitz* went out with ſome Horſe, at the firſt noiſe of them, and being backed with Four hundred Foot, com-

commanded by *Podlek* and *Juskiewitz*, he oppoſed himſelf againſt the firſt Onſet of the *Coſſacks*; and receiving divers charges from them, the reſt of the Troops had leiſure to put themſelves in Bataglia: And at length *Gonzieuski* and *Niewarowitz*, with the *Huſſars* forced the Left-wing of the Enemy into a Wood, where at firſt they made a great firing, and overthrew divers who advanced too far; but at laſt, being conſtrained to retreat farther in, they were not in condition to fight any longer.

In the mean time, ſome Squadrons, which the heat of the engagement had drawn out too far, were incompaſſed in by the *Coſſacks*, and ready to be cut in pieces, if that *Komorowski*, whom Prince *Radzevil* had ſent before with a thouſand Men to diſcover and take priſoners, had not happily come in and diſingaged them. He that commanded the Right-wing of the *Coſſacks*, ſeeing this Recruit, and apprehending that it might be followed by a greater, and

that

that ſome Ambuſh was preparing for him retreated alſo into the Wood, and wherein he thought himſelf not ſecure enough, till he had intrenched himſelf. While theſe things were doing, the *Coſſackian* General *Podobailo*, who was coming to the relief of *Crziezeuski* with Twelve thouſand Men, paſſed the *Boriſthenes* in Boats: And it is certain, if he had arrived a little ſooner, and before the other Troops had been broken, the *Lithuanian* Army had been in extream danger; but the Forces of *Podobailo* were ſcarce half paſſed over, and had begun to intrench themſelves, when Prince *Radzevil* marched directly towards them, and after a fierce charge, put them to the rout, and drove them into the River.' So that beſides Three or four hundred which ſaved themſelves by ſwimming, Four thouſand five hundred of them were either killed or drowned. Colonel *Tiſenhauſen*, *Nold*, and *Fechtman*, with their *Germans*, fell upon the reſt of *Podobailo*'s Forces, who with their *Tabor* went to joyn themſelves to *Crziezeuski*.

This

This General coming out of the Wood, wherein he had retreated to receive them, was presently wedged in again by the *Hussars*, and forced to intrench in haste with Arms of Trees broken off, or any thing that came to hand; even with dead bodies. And having understood that night by his Spies, that Prince *Radzevil* prepared for a new attack the next morning, he retreated in all haste; leaving the heaviest of his Baggage behind him, and he himself being wounded in many places, was left by the way, and fell into the hands of the *Lithuanians*, and died some time after in their Camp. Notwithstanding this shock, the War was kindled still more fiercely, and many thousand *Cossacks* had passed the *Pripecz* at *Babica*, to make a new irruption into *Lithuania*, and to reinforce their party when the peace at *Zbarow* was concluded. In execution of which Treaty, the *Cossacks* were called back out of this Country as well as out of *Poland*.

THE

THE SECOND WAR OF THE COSSACKS AGAINST *POLAND.*

THE King of *Poland* returning to *Warsaw*, in the midst of the Acclamations of his People, who could not sufficiently express their joy and acknowledgments to him, for what he had done for the preservation of the Kingdom; applied himself with all diligence in the Diet, which he held towards the end of the year, to the establishment of the Peace lately concluded with the *Tartars* and *Cossacks*.

The reſult of this Diet, which ended the Twelfth of *January*, One thouſand ſix hundred and fifty, was, That all the *Poliſh* Soldiers ſhould be immediately ſatisfied: That the Army which had been ſhut up at *Zbarow*, in conſideration of their great ſervices, ſhould receive three payments extraordinary, there ſhould be Twelve thouſand Men in continual pay for the Guard of the Frontiers: That the Articles concluded on, between the King, and the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars* at *Zborow*, ſhould be confirmed: That three of the *Coſſackian* Gentlemen ſhould be admitted to Publick Offices: And that for the ſupply of theſe great expences, there ſhould be a new Impoſt laid upon all *Poland* and *Lithuania*; and Cuſtoms upon Merchandiſes granted to his Majeſty, for his Signal Exploits in the laſt Campagnia.

It was alſo thought fit to eſtabliſh a Senator at *Kiovia*, to be vigilant, near at hand, over the Actions of the *Coſſacks*, and to decide the differences which might ariſe in performance of the Treaty.

ty. *Adam Kiſiel*, appointed a while after, to be Governor of that Town, was thought to be a perſon moſt able to acquit himſelf worthily in that charge, and to regiſter the Forty thouſand Men, of which the *Coſſackian* Army was to conſiſt, according to the laſt Treaty, and to give them their neceſſary inſtructions.

Kmielniski obſerved this Peace almoſt a year, and teſtified in all appearance his good intentions; but apprehending leaſt the *Polanders* whom he had forced, in the unhappy conjuncture of their affairs, to grant him extraordinary conditions, ſhould now repent of it, and ſearch out ways to elude the performance of them; he thought that he could not do better then by powerful Alliances, to ſecure to himſelf theſe advantages which had been conceded.

And to this intent, he applied himſelf to the Grand Signior, and the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*; but eſpecially to the firſt, by whoſe favor he hoped

to render himself considerable to all the World. He pretended also to desire the Friendship of the *Hospodar* or Prince of *Moldavia*; but it was onely to amuse him, that he might the better surprise him, and force his Countrey: For in the mean time he made an ill impression of him upon the mindes of the Grand Signiors Officers, to whom he represented him as a secret enemy to the *Turks*, and an intimate Friend of the *Polanders*; and that by his means, the *Poles* had hitherto received continual intelligence of theirs, and the *Tartars* designs. They assured therefore *Kmielniski* of the Protection of the Grand Signior, and that he should be invested with *Black Russia*, to hold it in Fee of the *Ottoman* Empire; they received the acknowledgments of his dependance on them, and his promises of fidelity in their service, and permitted him to execute his designs against the Prince of *Moldavia*, which he did with great dissimulation, and made use of the *Tartars* in it; to whom he joyned onely Four thousand *Cossacks*, and the

better to keep ſecret his intentions. The Cham ſent to him to thank him for his aſſiſtance againſt the *Circaſſians*, and deſired further, that he would lend him his Forces to go againſt *Moſcovy*, to revenge the injuries which he had received from the Great Duke: So that while the Neighboring Princes perſwaded themſelves, that the *Tartars* were going to War in *Moſcovia*, the *Hoſpodar* of *Moldavia*, who was one of this number, and lived in the ordinary careleſs ſecurity of a high Peace, found himſelf encompaſſed in with a numerous Army of *Tartars*, and the Four thouſand Auxiliary *Coſſacks*. All that could be done upon ſo ſudden and unexpected an accident, was to run into the Woods near *Jaſz*, his principal City. In the thickeſt of which, the *Hoſpodar*, with his family, and as many as he could get together in haſte, intrenched themſelves with Trees cut down; and afterwards drew himſelf out of this danger, upon the payment of Twenty thouſand Ducats to the *Tartars*, and the promiſe of his Daughter in marriage to *Timotheus*

Kmielniski his Son: Upon which condition *Kmielniski* did recede from many hard terms which he had put upon the *Hoſpodar*.

In the mean time, the Peace with the *Poles* was every day violated by the *Coſſacks*; their numerous Army was extended much beyond their quarters. The Peaſants who were not inrolled, ſuſtained by them, would not receive thoſe Gentlemen, their Landlords, who were to enter upon poſſeſſion of their Eſtates again, but treated them ill, and maſſacred divers. This deportment of theirs, and the expedition againſt *Moldavia*, obliged *Potoski*, the Generaliſſimo, who was newly returned out of his priſon in *Tartary*, to march with the *Poliſh* Army, and incamp near *Camieneſche*.

Kmielniski was much ſurpriſed at the firſt news of this march; and there being with him at that time divers who were deputed from the Nobility, to complain of the Rebellion, in the which

which the Peasants persisted, and their refusal to acknowledge them; he commanded, that all those who were sent to him, should be drowned the night following. But these Orders being given when he was in drink, filled with Wine and Strong-waters, after he had digested his debauch, and been informed by his Wife of what he had done, he presently revoked his sentence just when they who had the charge of it, were ready to execute it. Afterwards he sent *Crancenski*, one of his Officers, to the General *Potoski*, to give him to understand, That he could not but be astonished at the approach of the *Polish* Forces, in such a time, when they had Peace with all the World, and a powerful Army of *Cossacks* at their disposal for the security of the Frontiers.

The General in answer reproached him for their daily breach of Peace, and the ill Treatment which the Nobility received from their Subjects; and for the War which *Kmielniski* had undertaken without their knowledge

againſt the Prince of *Moldavia*; and that although he were Great General to the States of *Poland*, yet he ought to have advertiſed them of it; he added, that he could not leave that ſtation wherein he was by the Kings Order, without expreſs command from his Majeſty.

This Anſwer was no way pleaſing to the Envoy from *Kmielniski*, who declared how much his Maſter would be ill ſatisfied with it, and mingled threatnings of War with his diſcourſe; but proceeded not to breach of Peace, either by reaſon of the nearneſs of the *Poliſh* Army, and the Great General, whoſe admired deſert or redoubted courage, might turn him from it; or becauſe, that the deſigns he laid of raiſing a Principality for himſelf, were not yet mature enough to diſcloſe this ambitious project; or, that he was willing to ſet down contented with his expedition into *Moldavia*, and with having made a new Alliance, although by force of Arms.

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In the mean time the Nobility in *Vkraine* were as ill treated, as if it had been in time of War; ſo that many were obliged every day to retire. Thoſe perſons who had great eſtates, and the Duke of *Wiſnowitz*, in particular, received ſcarce any Rents; the continual complaints of which to the King, induced him to write to *Kmielniski*, and to reproach him for the War which he had undertaken, contrary to his order, againſt the *Hoſpodar* of *Moldavia*, and for the injuries which the Nobility received, injoyning him to draw back the *Zapoovian* Army into their quarters, and to chaſtiſe the Peaſants who had taken Arms againſt their Lords.

This Letter was received with great reſpect in appearance, but he proceeded with much ſlowneſs, to execute what the King required of him; and on the contrary, was very induſtrious at the ſame time, to make a ſtrict League with the *Turk*, and Great Duke of *Moſcovy*, whoſe friendſhip he deſired with the more

more importunity, by reaſon that he promiſed himſelf more ſecurity and advantage in his Alliance, then in the others, becauſe of the Conformity of the Religion of the *Muſcovites* with the *Coſſacks*. The Great Duke approved not of this Rebellion, yet deſired to make his advantage by it.

The great ſucceſs which *Kmielniski* had had againſt the *Poles*, made him eſteem them as a defeated and depreſſed people, and to begin a cauſleſs quarrel with them, in hopes to obtain from them, during the bad condition of their affairs, a revocation of the Treaty, which he had been forced to make with King *Vladiſlaus* before *Smolenko*, when his whole Army was diſarmed and taken which beſieged that Fortreſs: He demanded alſo, in ſatisfaction for the affronts done him by ſome of the *Poliſh* Nobility, and among others, by Prince *Witnowitski* and *Konieſpolski*; who had not onely neglected to give him all his titles, but had alſo written in terms injurious to the reputation of the *Moſco-*

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vite Nation; that the States of *Poland* ſhould give up to him the City of *Smolensko* with its dependances, and ſhould pay him the ſum of an Hundred and fourſcore thouſand Ducats. VVhereupon his Majeſty of *Poland* having ſent a Gentleman, named *Barlinski*, to the Great Duke, to be more clearly informed concerning the inſolent demands of his Ambaſſador; upon whom, in the mean time, he had ſet a Guard. This Envoy brought back an Anſwer, which teſtified rather the inclination the *Moſcovite* had to obſerve the former Treaties with *Poland*, then to come to a breach; and in effect, although the Great Duke would with much joy have ſeen the increaſe of the *Greek* Religion, yet he could not look with a good eye upon the growing greatneſs of *Kmielniski*, nor be without ſome apprehenſion, that the Rebellion of the *Coſſacks* and Peaſants, might alſo ſpred it ſelf into his own Countrey, whither already ſome ſparks had flown of that fire which had burned *Poland*. So that the *Moſcovite* Ambaſſador was forced to declare

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in the preſence of the King, and the Senators, That he, of his own head, had prepared thoſe Propoſitions which he had delivered, and the Peace was confirmed between the *Poles*, and the Great Duke.

The continual correſpondence which *Kmielniski* held with the *Turks*, of which, the King of *Poland* was adver-tiſed by the Neighboring Princes, and his inſolent carriage towards the State, obliged his Majeſty to call a General Diet of the Kingdom, in the end of the year One thouſand ſix hundred and fifty; in which, this Prince repreſent-ed the inſupportable behavior of the General of the *Coſſacks*; the contempt he had both of the King and State; the injuries which many of the Nobility had received; the loſs of their Eſtates, and their not being able to be reſtored againſt *Kmielniski* his great forces, which he ſtrove to increaſe by the addition of *Tartars* and *Turks*; ſo that he was in a condition to gather together on the ſuddain, an Army of more then Four-

ſcore

ſcore thouſand Men, every *Coſſack* inrolled, of which, the number by the laſt Treaty, amounted to Forty thouſand; had a ſervant on Horsback, and another on Foot, beſides a Laborer to Till the Grounds; that their deſign was to ſhake off utterly all obedience, and to ſet up a new Government under the Protection of the Grand Signior: So that they would be capable of performing any thing, if that they did not ſoon put a ſtop to the courſe of their pernicious deſigns.

There were ſome in the Aſſembly, who calling to minde the evils, cauſed by the laſt VVar, were of opinion, That Peace at any rate was to be preferred before it; and alledged, that the Forces of the Kingdom were now notably decreaſed, whereas thoſe of the *Coſſacks* were very powerful, both of themſelves, and by the aſſiſtance of the *Ottoman* family which protected them; ſo that it would be much better to keep cloſe to the Treaty of *Zborow*: But the greater number making reflections upon what was paſſed, and what was to be

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expected, considered that there were but two ways to be taken; the one to ruine the *Cossacks*, or, the other to let the Kingdom perish miserably; that the King had onely a title and precarious authority over them, no more then they pleased themselves; that they were now upon the design of forming a Principality, from whence they were to expect most dismal events, if they gave them time to increase and establish themselves; that they interpreted the Treaty after their own manner, and gave it what sence they pleased; that the State had yet considerable Forces, if they were well imployed; and that as affairs then stood, they were better able to give a stop to their new and rising power, then they could afterwards resist them, when they were raised, fortified, and established by time; that the King was brave and active, and with small Armies having done great exploits, he would obtain more signal advantages over his enemies, when the States should proceed to a more vigorous and powerful undertaking.

These

These Reasons, but much more the new demands of the *Cossacks* at the same time, caused all the rest of the Diet to be of this opinion, and unanimously to resolve of a War against them.

The *Cossacks* Demands were these, That according to the Articles of the Peace at *Zborow*, the Union of the *Greeks* and *Roman* Catholicks should be abolished; that *Kmielnitski* should remain Soveraign beyond the *Boristhenes*; that none of the Nobility or Gentry of *Poland* should for the future, have any power over the Peasants of that Province; that if the Gentlemen would live there, they should be obliged to work as well as the Peasants; that Nine Bishops should swear in full Senate to see all this observed; that for Hostages they should give up four Palatines to *Kmielnitski* which he should chuse, in consideration of which Articles he promised to pay to the King of *Poland* yearly a Million of Florins, and afterwards they reduced their Demands to Four.

1. *That*

1. *THat they might be put in possession of a Countrey, wherein they might live without any Communication with the* Poles.

2. *That His Majesty and Twelve of the Principal Senators of the Kingdom should bind themselves by Oath always to observe the Peace of* Zborow.

3. *That for their greater security, three of these Senators should remain with their General.*

4. *That there should be no further Union of the* Roman *and* Greek *Churches.*

But all these Demands being very exorbitant, and no body willing to trust to the Faith of a Man, who was not contented with the promise which the King and State had given him, by their Confirmation of the Treaty of *Zborow*, at the last Diet; they had no other thoughts but of making War. To perform which the more advantagiously, they resolved to raise Fifty thousand Soldiers, to whom were to be joyned the Auxiliaries of the Noblemen and

their

their Attendants, in caſe of need; and many thought it fit, that the Auxiliaries ſhould be ſpared, as a party reſerved againſt the laſt extremities; and that it were better to augment the number of the Soldiers to be raiſed. It was propoſed alſo, that the War ſhould be begun before the Spring, to hinder the *Coſſacks* from making their due preparations, and to come at them with the more facility, while the Rivers and Marſhes were yet frozen; in which, they ordinarily ſecure themſelves in their Marches, and in their Incampings. Beſides which, they could not, but with great difficulty be aſſiſted either by the *Turks* or *Tartars*; the former not being accuſtomed to ſo rigorous a cold, and the latter would ſcarce finde Forrage in this ſeaſon for their Horſes. But this project could not immediately be put in execution, the Forces which were ordered by the Diet, could not ſo ſoon be raiſed; ſo that the King ſent onely the Field Marſhal *Calinouski* to cover and defend the Frontiers from the aſſault of the *Coſſacks*, if they ſhould re-

ſolve upon War, rather then Peace; which was alſo to be once again offered them, upon the ſame terms as at the Treaty of *Zborow*. The intentions of *Kmielniski* quite contrary to Peace, were ſoon made known by the Hoſtilities which he began to commit upon the Frontiers. *Nieczai*, one of his Major Generals, put all the Countrey to Fire and Sword, and maſſacred thoſe who were deputed to him from the Palatine of *Braclaw*, in the preſence of a *Turkiſh* Envoy; but by the Forces of the ſame Palatine, and thoſe of *Kalinouski*, he was driven into the City of *Craſna*; and part of his Men were cut in pieces in their retreat, after they had forſaken the Caſtle, which they could no longer hold; and amongſt others, *Nieczai* himſelf, whom a Gentleman named *Baibuza*, killed with his own hand, the reſt were driven into a Village where they were together with it, either plundred or reduced to Aſhes. *Bohun*, another General of the *Coſſacks*, in the place of *Nieczai*, made head againſt *Kalinouski*, and ſeiſed upon the

City

City of *Winnicza* ſeated upon the River *Bog*; but the *Poles* having croſſed the River, with great pains took the Caſtle by aſſault, in which they ſlew a number of their enemies, who had been aſſiſted by *Gluki*, one of their Colonels. At laſt *Bohun* being reinforced by the *Coſſackian* Regiments of *Czheriu*, *Przyluka*, *Lubiecz*, and *Braclaw*, each conſiſting of Two thouſand Men, *Kalinouski* was obliged to go out of the Town, after that he had left a Guard therein of Foot, and ſome Servants with the Baggage belonging to his Army, and to draw up his Forces in Bataglia in the Fields adjoyning, but ſome ſudden fear poſſeſſing thoſe who were left in *Winnicza*, they forſook the Town, and the *Coſſacks* encompaſſing the *Poliſh* Forces, conſtrained them to retreat in diſorder under the Cannon of *Bar*, with the loſs of Four thouſand five hundred Footmen and their Artillery.

This ſhock obliged the King of *Poland*, who was gone on Pilgrimage to

Zurowitz, a place of Devotion in *Lithuania*, to take his journey in all haſte towards the Frontiers, where the great General *Potoski* was gathering together his Forces about *Sokal*. This Prince being arrived at *Lublin*, was informed of the irruption of the *Coſſacks* into *Podolia*, and the Confederation between the Grand Seignior and *Kmielniski*, and that the Emperor had ſent an Ambaſſador to *Conſtantinople*; ſo that he ſaw himſelf obliged to uſe his utmoſt endeavors, and to Summon all his Auxiliaries together.

Kalinouski who was retreated from *Bar* to *Kamieniecz*, having received orders to come with all diligence towards the Army. After that he had left a ſufficient gariſon for the defence of that Fortreſs, which was a place of ſo great importance to *Poland*, and all Chriſtendom, was followed in his march by Eighteen thouſand *Coſſacks* and Two thouſand *Tartars*; while the reſt of their Forces which amounted to more then Threeſcore and ten thouſand Men, reſolved

to attack *Kamienecz*, without the order or knowledge of their General. And having taken the Caſtle of *Panocze* near to it, by compoſition, where they got conſiderable booty. They made many aſſaults upon this Fortreſs, but all in vain, being continually repulſed with ſo great a loſs, that they were ready to cut their Officers in pieces, who had expoſed them to ſo dangerous an enterpriſe, without acquainting *Kmielniski* with it; who ſo ſoon as he knew it, ſent them orders to remove. Thoſe who were bent upon the purſuit of the Forces of *Kalinouski*, had not much better ſucceſs in ſetting upon them, ſometimes in the Front, ſometimes in the Flank, and ſometimes in the Rear; being always repulſed with great valor by the General, although with the loſs of many of his own. Upon the Fourteenth of *May*, 1651. they ſet upon *Zobieski* his Regiment, but were ſo received, that they left many behinde them; and amongſt others *Canowiecz*, one of their Colonels, and a *Tartarian Murza*. At length *Kalinouski* was conſtrained by

reaſon of the difficult Paſſages, and the bad ways, to leave his Carriages. To repair which loſs, and to make his Army appear more numerous to the enemy, he ſet the Servants upon thoſe Horſes which drew the Baggage; and after having ſuſtained many aſſaults, and eſcaped the many difficulties and inconveniences of the March, he arrived moſt fortunately at the Camp Royal, in the end of *May*.

The Forces raiſed at the expence of the States, and by the Noblemen came in daily from all parts, there were reckoned Ten thouſand of theſe latter; and the whole Army, together with the Nobility, made up an Hundred thouſand fighting Men, beſides the Servants, who were very numerous, and moſt of them furniſhed with Horſe and Arms. This great Army not being able to ſubſiſt long in one place, without ſuffering the want of Proviſions; after that all care poſſible was taken to furniſh them, it was reſolved, they ſhould be employed as ſoon as could be. In a great

great Council of War, which was held thereupon, and lasted a whole night; some propoſed to divide the Army into two Bodies, and to ſend the firſt, conſiſting of the Common Soldiers, againſt the enemies, while his Majeſty might attend the ſucceſs of the War at *Sokallo*, with the Voluntiers and Auxiliaries, for a reſerve againſt the greateſt extremity: But this adviſe was not approved by the King, nor by many of the Principal Officers, who remonſtrated that if the Army were thus divided, it might be more eaſily encountred and defeated by the enemies; but being all in one Body, they would not onely be in a condition to oppoſe, but alſo to overcome them. They concluded therefore to march directly towards them, by the moſt ſhort and eaſie way, which was, that by *Bereſtesko*. The King ſet forward with all his Forces upon the Fifteenth of *June*, and ſent out divers parties to hear news of the *Coſſacks*. The Marſhy, Mooriſh places which he was to travel through, and the great number of Carriages cauſed his Forces

to march ſcatteringly. So that he thought it neceſſary to divide them into Ten Brigades, if we may ſo name a Body of Ten or twelve thouſand men, of which number each was compoſed; he reſerved the firſt for himſelf, gave the command of the ſecond to the great General *Potoski*; the third to the General of the Campagne *Kalinouski*, Palatine of *Czernihovia*; the fourth to *John Simon Szcavinski*, Palatine of *Breſtch*; the fifth to the Duke of *Wiſnowitz*, Palatine of *Ruſſia*; the ſixth to *Staniſlaus Potoski*, Palatine of *Podolia*; the ſeventh to the Grand Marſhal of the Kingdom *Lubomirski*; the eighth to *Staniſlaus Landskoronski*, Palatine of *Braclaw*; the nineth to the Vice-chancellor of *Lithuania*, *Sapieha*; the tenth to *Konieſpolski*, the Great Enſign to the Crown. The *Poliſh* Army came the next day, being the Sixteenth, to *Wygnanka*, a place abounding in Water, and good Paſture Grounds; where they underſtood by a Soldier, who had left the *Coſſacks* Army, that *Kmielniski* was gone from his Camp, which lay between

Zbaras

Zbaras and *Wiſnowitz*, to go meet the Cham, whom he expected with impatience; having called for his aſſiſtance, not truſting enough in his own Forces, although he had a prodigious multitude of revolted Peaſants joyned with his *Coſſacks*, but had as yet but Six thouſand *Tartars* with him.

The King arriving at *Bereſtesko*, of which Town, the Count of *Leſno*, under Chamberlain of *Brzeſtia* is Lord; he incamped near it, all along the River of *Ster*, which waſhes this place on all ſides, and then ſent out Three thouſand Horſe under the command of *Stemkouski* and *Czarneski*, to be certainly informed of the enemies march, and underſtood by ſome priſoners whom they took, that the Cham was come to *Kmielniski* with a numerous Army, and that he had ſent out parties to learn in what place and condition the *Poliſh* Army was. Upon this news, it was reſolved of in a Council of War, to diſlodge from *Bereſtesko*, and to place themſelves at *Dubno*, a Town belonging

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ing to the Palatine of *Cracovia*. The Baggage began to move, and the Army was about to march with a reſolution to encounter the *Coſſacks* whereſoever they ſhould oppoſe them, when the Duke of *Wiſnowitz*, who was of the Guard, ſent to advertiſe the King, that *Kmielniski* and the Cham were coming in all haſte towards him. And the Grand General underſtanding by a Peaſant, that the enemies promiſed themſelves aſſured victory, if they could fall upon the *Poliſh* Army, intangled in the way, reſolved to ſtay at *Bereſtesko*, and the Baggage was ordered to be brought back, which was upon the way. Scarce were they returned into the Camp, but the Scouts brought word, that the whole Army of the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars* were near to *Pereatin*, a Village within five hundred paces; ſo that the Generals preſently drew up the *Poliſh* Army, left the River *Ster* on one ſide of them, and lined all the Wooded places near, with divers Companies of Foot, for fear of an Ambuſh.

The

The Twenty ſeventh of *June*, about night, Ten thouſand *Tartars* drawn out from the reſt, came near to the *Poliſh* Army, to take a view of it, making, as if they came to provoke them to fight. The Grand Marſhal, and Grand Enſign, not being able to ſuffer their inſolence, went out with their Regiments, by the permiſſion of the Great General, and the aſſiſtance alſo of *Wiſnowitski* his Regiment, and ingaged them a long while, repulſed them, and drove them back half a League. Upon the Eight and twentieth, there was another more fierce skirmiſh; the Cham placed himſelf and his whole Army upon certain Eminencies in ſight of the *Poles*, ſtrengthned with ſome of the choice Forces of the *Coſſacks*. The *Poliſh* Army being alſo drawn up in order, the Regiments of the Palatine of *Brzeſtia* and *Pomerania*, of the Duke *Bogiſlaus Radzevil*, and the Palatine of *Witebsko* with the Horſe of *Przemiſlia* and *Volhynia*, went to ſet upon the *Tartars*, who to revenge the defeat they received the day before,

fore, seeing that the Horse was backed but with a small number of Foot, they poured in upon them great numbers of Men. *Landskoronski* was the first who could put a stop to this torrent, neither was it done without the loss of many of his own Men, and of his Brother; and he himself was so incompassed by a great number of those Infidels, that to disingage him, there were sent out the Regiments of the Great General. of the General of the Campagne, of the Palatine of *Russia*, of the Grand Marshal and of *Sapieha*. The fight grew hot upon the arrival of this reinforcement, and many were slain on both sides; the *Tartars* lost about a Thousand Men, and divers prisoners of considerable note were taken, amongst others, the Secretary to the Cham. The *Poles* had Three hundred of theirs slain, and amongst them *Casanouski*, Governor of *Halicz*, *Ossolinski*, *Starroste* of *Lublin*, Nephew to the Great Chancellor deceased, *Stadniski* Under-Chamberlain of *Sanoc*, *Ligeza* Sword-bearer of *Przemislia*, *Rreczinski*, Captain *Jourdan*

and,

and divers Gentlemen of the Palatinate of *Lencicia*; and ſo ended the Engagement of the Eight and twentieth of *June*. The Night following, having conſidered in their Council of War, that the Enemies deſign was to delay time; and to reduce the *Polanders* to extremities for want of Proviſion in a Countrey too far diſtant from any place whence they might draw their ſubſiſtance, they thought it better to employ their Army, while it was in its ſtrength and vigor, and determined to give Battel the next day: The King ſpent moſt of the night at his devotions, and in ordering his affairs; ſo ſoon as it was day, he drew up his Army, without the enemies perceiving it in the leaſt, by favor of a great Miſt, which continued till Nine in the Morning. The Right Wing of the Firſt Line was commanded by the Grand General *Potoski*, and under him by *Landskoronski*, Palatine of *Braclaw*, *Opalinski* Palatine of *Poſnania*, *Lubomirski* Grand Marſhal of the Kingdom, *Sapieha* Vice-Chancellor of *Lithuania*, *Konieſpolski* Grand Enſign

to

to the Crown, the Count *Vladiſlaus* of *Leſzno*, Under-Chamberlain of *Poſnania*, the two *Zobieski*'s Sons to the Governor of *Cracovia* deceaſed; and ſome other great Perſons who had raiſed Forces at their own expences. The Conduct of the Left Wing was committed to *Kalinouski* General of the Campagne, to the Dukes of *Oſtrog* and *Zaſlaw*, to the Palatine of *Brzeſtya*, the Duke of *Wiſnowitz* Palatine of *Ruſſia*, to *Staniſlaus Potoski* Palatine of *Podolia*, to *John Zamoiski*, and to Colonel *Enhoff* of *Liefland*; many of which had joyned the Forces which they had raiſed in their own Countreys to thoſe of the States. The King took charge of the main Body of the Army, compoſed of the *German* and *Poliſh* Foot; at the Head of which, ſtood the Artillery, commanded by *Sigiſmond Priemski*, who was General of it, and had been a long time Major General under the *Swedes* in *Germany*. The Second Line, in the middle of which, his Majeſty of *Poland* took his place, conſiſted of Horſe, and was commanded amongſt

other

other Officers, by *Tyskewitz*, Great Cup-bearer of *Lithuania*. The Body of Reserve, was commanded by Colonel *Meydel*, Great Master of the Game, and by Colonel *Enhoff*, *Starroste* of *Sokal*, and was composed of the Horse of *Grudzinski* and *Rozracewski*; and of the Foot of Prince *Charles*, Brother to the King, and of *Konieſpolski*'s, and Colonel *Du Pleſſis*, a Frenchman. The Baggage and Ammunition was left in the Camp, which was intrenched on one side, and defended on the other by the Town and the River. The King had left some Companies of Foot therein for a Guard; who appeared afar of much more numerous then they were, by reason of their Lances, which by the Kings Orders, the *Huzzars* had left to them; every one of which had a Red Penon or Little Streamer at the end; and when they were all drawn up in order, made a very fair show. The Sun diſperſing the Miſt, which till that time, had covered the Army, it appeared to the Enemy like a beautiful perſpective on a Theatre, when the

Curtain

Curtain is drawing up, who were ſurpriſed at their number and good order; notwithſtanding their Army was more numerous, and covered all the Countrey as far as could be ſeen. The *Tartars* poſſeſſed themſelves of divers little Hills, from whence there was an eaſie deſcent, and filled up all the ſpace in form of an Half-Moon: They had the *Coſſacks* on their Right Hand, oppoſite to the Left Wing of the *Poliſh* Army, with whom were alſo joyned ſome Squadrons of *Tartars*; and near to them was the Tabor of the *Coſſacks*, compoſed of divers Ranks of Chariots; in the middle of which, were part of their Forces able to ſuſtain all aſſaults whatſoever.

The two Armies being thus placed all the morning was ſpent in light skirmiſhes, but the King doubting leſt that the intention of the enemies was to amuſe them with theſe ſmall combats and to ſet upon them the night following, when by reaſon of the darkneſs they might the better ſurprize them,

them, he prohibited all his Soldiers upon pain of death from ſtirring out of their places without order, and commanded all the Bridges to be broken down which were built over the *Stir*, that they might not be ſet upon behind, and by this means to ingage his own Soldiers to perform their utmoſt, all hopes of eſcaping being cut off, and that the reſt of the day might not be ſpent unprofitably, which was ſcarce ſufficient for a general Battel between two ſuch numerous Armies, he began to ſalute the Enemies with the Cannon at the head of his Army, and ſo from time to time to diſcharge againſt them as they drew nearer to thoſe Eminencies whereon the *Tartars* were placed. Divers ſeeing the day ſo far ſpent, were of opinion that the Fight ſhould be deferred till the next morning, but others inſiſted much upon the contrary, fearing leſt the *Coſſacks* might fall upon the *Poliſh* Army in the night with their Tabor, which they had extraordinarily reinforced, and might therewithal conſtrain them to quit

their Camp. His Majesty therefore caused the Duke of *Wisnowitz* to begin the charge with twelve Troops of old Soldiers, backed by the Palatine of *Podolia*, with the Auxiliaries of the Palatinates of *Cracovia*, *Sendomir*, *Lencicia*, and *Przemistia*, the *Cossacks* received them briskly, and the conflict lasted near an hour, all which time the smoak and dust made them invisible to the rest of the Army; and as the *Poles* began to give way, they were timely assisted by fresh Forces, which the King sent them; upon whose arrival, the *Cossacks* were driven into their Tabor, together with the *Tartars*, who ingaged them upon a rising Ground. In the mean time, the King marched against the great Body of the *Tartars*, the Right Wing staying near a Wood side, to hinder the design of many of their enemies who were in Ambush, with intention to compass in the *Polish* Army in the heat of the Battel. The King kept the Artillery still before him, which *Priemski* caused to be discharged very opportunely, and with great success.

So

So that they obliged the *Tartars* to leave the foot of the Hill, and by degrees made themſelves maſters alſo of the top; after they had ſuſtained the diſcharges of the *Janiſſaries* Carbines, who accompanied them.

In this place His Majeſty of *Poland* was in great danger of his life, having four Bullets ſhot from ſome pieces which the *Tartars* had by a Wood ſide, paſſing very near him, and one of them falling at his feet; but the *Poles* ſoon returned them the like: For *Otuinouski*, Interpreter to his Majeſty of *Poland* for the *Turkiſh* and *Tartar* Languages aſſuring them, that the Cham was there in perſon where they ſaw the great White Standard. The King ordered a piece of Cannon to be ſo levelled, that the firſt ſhot took one of the Principal Officers, who ſtood near the Cham; which diſturbed and frighted him ſo much, that he thought not farther of any thing but retreating; that part of his Army which had been driven from the Hill, followed him alſo, having left

ſome Squadrons behind to diſguiſe his retreat, and amuſe the *Polanders* for ſome time: But they were ſoon put to their ſhifts, and the *Poles* purſued them a League and a half, till the Night and the ſwiftneſs of their *Bacmates* or *Tartar* Horſes ſecured them; yet they left many in their retreat, wounded and ſlain, which they were uſed to carry off, and to burn in their march when they had leiſure; eſteeming it abominable to leave the dead Bodies of their Friends in the hands of Chriſtians: They left alſo much of their equipage, as Veſtes, Saddles, Cimitars, Chariots, and the Tent and Standard of their Cham, and his little Silver Drum, guilded over and covered with a Skin, which ſerves him for a Bell.

Divers *Polanders* who had been Slaves to thoſe Infidels, did here recover their Liberty, but many others were killed by them, when they ſaw they could not carry them away with them in their retreat, which was ſo haſty, that they travelled Ten French

Leagues

Leagues the ſame day. The King after he had ſent out divers Troops of Horſe in purſuit of the *Tartars*, went with the reſt of his Army againſt the Tabor of the *Coſſacks*, where they were ſtill in great numbers, and had Forty pieces of Ordnance which played continually. *Kmielniski* was retreated with the *Tartars* in hopes to engage them again to fight, but he could by no means perſwade them to it; but on the contrary, was very ill treated by the Cham, and reproached as one that had cheated him, and not made known the true ſtate of the *Poliſh* Army, but had made him believe they were not above Twenty thouſand; and therefore he threatned to ſend him to the King of *Poland*, in exchange for thoſe *Murza*'s which were Priſoners there, and would not let him go free, till he had ſent order to *Czeherin* to deliver up a conſiderable ſum of Money, and part of the Booty which he had formerly taken in *Poland*.

The night following the King ordered there ſhould be a Publick Thanksgiving in the Camp, for this Victory, which coſt him but Twelve hundred Men, his enemies having loſt Six times as many; he paſſed the night in his Coach: And although it was very Rainy, he neglected not to cauſe the Cannon to be mounted upon the Hill, which was forſaken by the *Tartars*, the more conveniently to beat the Tabor of the *Coſſacks* in pieces; which notwithſtanding the Rain, they had fortified with a broad deep Ditch, and lined with Muskettiers in thoſe places where it was moſt weak and open, and had a Marſh behind them, which did ſufficiently ſecure them. By reaſon of *Kmielniski* his abſence, they conferred the command of their Army upon one of their Officers, called *Dziadziali*, a perſon of remarkable cruelty. They had recourſe to all remedies probable to give them help, they wrote to the King, to implore his clemency, and to teſtifie to him the extream deſire which they had for

for Peace; but ſeeing their Arms and Pens were both together in their hands, their Prince thought of no other way, but of reducing them by force; which appeared alſo not difficult to accompliſh, by reaſon they began already to fall into diviſions amongſt themſelves. Some of the *Poliſh* Commanders were of opinion, that they ſhould drown the Camp of the *Coſſacks*, by making a dam and ſtopping the Courſe of the Water; but the advice to batter it down, was followed, and to this purpoſe they brought great Cannon from *Brody*, a Fortreſs built by the deceaſed Grand General *Konieſpolski*: They made alſo Bridges above and below their Camp, for the better communication of the *Poliſh* Forces, and raiſed many Forts and Redoubts in the moſt eminent places, from whence they might make their Batteries.

The Fourth of *July*, the *Coſſacks* ſurpriſed one of theſe Forts, wherein were two pieces of Ordnance and Fourſcore *Polanders*, whoſe Heads they ſtruck off

with their Sythes, Arms, which their Foot ordinarily make uſe of inſtead of Pikes. But General *Hubald* ran upon them, and drove them from it, and forced them to leave the Cannon which they were carrying away into their Tabor. The ſame day the *Coſſacks* poſſeſſed themſelves of a Hill, by which means they could the more eaſily ſeek out Forrage; but the Grand Enſign diſlodged them, and brought away Five hundred of their Horſes.

The fifth they came out of their Camp, in great number, in appearance as if they would give the *Poles* battel again, but they were driven back into their Intrenchments after a ſtrong incounter, and the loſs of Four hundred of their Men. *Sokol* and *Piaſcozin*, of the *Poliſh* ſide, were wounded in this conflict, which was attended with a continual diſcharge of the Artillery on both ſides, and great deſtruction.

The *Coſſacks* ſeeing themſelves thus ill handled, betook themſelves to ſtratagems,

tagems, and in the night following attacked the *Poliſh* Army with all their Force; but their deſign was prevented firſt by the fall of the Rain, and then by the vigilance of the King and his Generals, who doubled their Guards. At this time *Mehemet Czelebey*, a Converted *Tartar*, who had been a long while in the ſervice of the Great General, and had been made a Captain by him, having been ſent out with a party to purſue the *Tartars*, returned into the Camp, bringing back priſoner with him, a *Tartar* of quality, named *Murtaſa Aga*, one of the Cham's Kinred, who had been wounded at the Battel of *Bereſtesko*, and was not able to follow the reſt, and had offered Fifteen thouſand Rixdollars to *Czelebey* for his ranſom; but this *Poloniſed Tartar*, preferred his Faith and Promiſe which he had many years ſince ingaged to the Great General his Maſter, before all the Money and other conſiderable advantages, which this great perſon of *Tartary* offered him, if he would return with him into his Countrey. He reported

ed alſo, that he had found by the way, more then Ten thouſand *Tartars*, either ſlain or wounded, which they had left behind them: An extraordinary mark of their precipitous flight, their cuſtom being to burn them, rather then leave them in the power of their Enemies.

The *Coſſacks* whoſe laſt deſign took no effect, were now more and more backed in and incommodated; their onely refuge was the paſſage which they kept through the Marſh; by which they went out to Forrage, and by which they might retreat. But Colonel *Balaban* who was placed with Ten thouſand Men on the other ſide of the Water, began to conſtrain the Liberty of the Excurſions; and it was determined, that more Forces ſhould be ſent on that ſide to hinder them altogether.

At length the *Poliſh* Artillery thundering againſt their Tabor, with more execution then ever, they ſent out three Deputies, *Kreſa*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Czeherin*, *Hladki*, and *Percaſlawski*,

lauski, to desire Peace ; they applied themselves first to the Great General, who severely reproaching them for their cruelty and perfidiousness, told them, That they had rendred themselves unworthy of the favor of his Majesty of *Poland*; and that they did not deserve to be used as Christians, after that infamous Alliance which they had made with the *Turks* and *Tartars*.

The King notwithstanding, by the advice of the Senators, admitted them to Audience under a Pavillion set upon the Hill, from whence the *Tartars* had been driven; where they fell down upon their faces, and presented a Letter in the name of all the *Cossacks*, and often begged for *Mercy*, *Mercy*, repeating this word at all the requests they made ; and upon all occasions, kissing the Hands and Garments of the Senators who were there present. His Majesty of *Poland* having called his Counsel, answered them by the Bishop of *Culm*, his Great Chancellor, That although their crimes were such, that they

they ought to have made them loose all hopes of Pardon; yet his Majesty desiring to be conformable to the Divine Goodness and Mercy, did impart his; and if they would give sufficient proofs of their true Repentance, and perfect Submission, he would pardon all what was passed, upon those conditions which they should receive in writing the next day about Eleven of the Clock. Till which time, a Cessation of Arms was granted as they desired. *Cresa*, their Principal Deputy, remained as an Hostage, and the other Deputies returned upon the Seventh at the hour appointed, to receive the Articles, upon which the King of *Poland* would grant his Pardon and Abolition of their Misdemeanors.

It was demanded by these Articles, That they should first put Twelve of their Principal Commanders in Hostage, till they could deliver up unto the King their General *Kmielniski*, and *Wihouski* his Secretary.

2. That

2. That they ſhould reſtore the Artillery, and the Enſigns which they had taken in the War.

3. That they ſhould give up the Standard belonging to the General of their *Militia*, to be diſpoſed of to whom his Majeſty pleaſed.

4. That if they were not contented, that their number ſhould be reduced to Twelve thouſand for the Guard of the Frontiers, this Article ſhould be referred to the next Diet.

5. That as to their Priviledges which they might pretend to, thoſe onely ſhould be continued to them which were granted by the deceaſed General *Konieſpolski* in the year One thouſand ſix hundred and twenty eight.

The Deputies returning to their Camp, and making known theſe Conditions of Peace, brought back the next day this Anſwer.

That as to the firſt Article they would promiſe, to do their utmoſt, to put

put *Kmielniski* and his Secretary into the Kings hands, and would yield to the Second and third; but as for more, they could never agree to, nor hold to any other Articles, then those of the Treaty of *Zborow*.

The King much offended at this Answer, redoubled his Batteries and resolved absolutely to exterminate them, as they on the contrary would chuse rather to die, then to recede from that Treaty.

They answered to the discharges of the *Polish* Artillery, but not so often; which gave suspition that their Powder was spent: Some were so bold as to advance so near to the *Polish* Camp, that they heard the orders which were given to the *Polish* Soldiers; which being known, they were obliged to change their orders; as also, the design they had formed of giving a general assault to their Tabor: And so strongly did the *Cossacks* resist all the attempts of the *Polanders* against them, that their valor had merited extraordinary Commendations, if it had not been accompanied with

with many deteſtable cruelties, as Fleaing alive, burning by degrees; and doing a thouſand other miſcheifs to the *Belanders* who fell into their hands. So much did the propoſing of thoſe Conditions, wherewith they were to buy their Peace, inſpire them with Rage and Fury, in which they were kept on by their *Popes* (for ſo they call their *Prieſts*) who ceaſed not to encourage them with the hopes of the quick return of their General, and the *Tartars*. But the inconveniences which they ſuffered, and the long abſence of *Kmielniski* undeceiving them from the falſe hopes they ſuſtained of a ſpeedy aſſiſtance, they began to deſire Peace very earneſtly; their Commanders who ſaw that it could not be effected, but to their prejudice, reſiſted with all their power: And ſeeing that *Dziadziali*, whom they had ſubſtituted in the room of *Kmielniski*, did lend an Ear towards an accommodation, they forſook him, and ſet up *Bohun* in his place; who to ſignalize the beginning of his new Generalſhip, upon the information he received

ceived that the Palatine of *Braclaw* had paſſed the River with ſome Forces, to ſhut up thoſe Paſſages which the *Coſſacks* made uſe of to go out to Forrage, and by which, they might at laſt retreat; he went out with a good number of the *Old Coſſackin Militia*, and two pieces of Cannon, to drive them back, and to reinforce the Guards which they had placed in the Forts, made for the preſervation of the Paſſage. But ſcarce was he out of the Camp, when as the jealouſie and ſuſpition which they had a long time harbored, That the old Soldiers and Officers had a deſign to retreat and leave the reſt, began now to break out, and a new raiſed *Coſſack*, having publiſhed it aloud, That *Bohun* was gone out to this intent. The noiſe of it immediately ſpred it ſelf throughout the Camp, and cauſed ſuch a conſternation, that every one began to flie in the greateſt diſorder.

The

The Ways and Cauſeys which they had made in the Marſhes near their Camp were too ſtraight, and many falling in, ſtuck faſt in the Mire, although they laid their Veſts, Cloaks, and other garments to draw them out. *Bohun* perceiving this confuſion, came with his old ſoldiers to remedy it, but could not, and the Torrent drawing them in alſo along with it, they were forced to follow the example of the reſt. The Palatine of *Braclaw* ſeeing the enemies Army come out of their *Tabor* ſo precipitouſly, could not imagine what it meant, and thinking at firſt that they came to fall upon him, he placed himſelf with the two thouſand men which he had onely then with him, in a poſture the moſt advantagious to hinder his being encompaſſed in, but taking more notice of the enemy a while after, he was better informed, and began to purſue them, but was ſtopped by the force and confuſion of the rout as they ſaved themſelves; yet he ſet upon them as ſoon

as he could, being ſeconded by the Auxiliaries of the Palatine of *Plosko*, who making a review at the ſame time when the flight of the *Coſſacks* began, was the neareſt to purſue them; The reſt of the *Poliſh* Army which did not expect that their enemies ſhould be ſo ſodainly routed, and conſequently were not on horſeback, except thoſe who guarded the Camp, ran ſtreight to the *Tabor* of the *Coſſacks*, where finding ſufficient booty, they imployed themſelves about it, inſtead of purſuing their enemies; the *Coſſacks* loſt no leſs in this flight then twenty thouſand men, either killed by the *Polanders*, or loſt in the Woods, Briers, Marſhes, and Boggs; two thouſand of them retreating to a little hill within their *Tabor*, not in hopes of any relief, but as men reſolved to ſell their lives as dear as they could; when they ſaw themſelves conſtrained to yield to the multitude of the *Polanders*, ſome caſt themſelves into the River, others into the Boggs, and in one place three hundred of them were in a body to-

gether

gether, and defended themſelves valiantly againſt the great number of thoſe who aſſaulted them, and ſet upon them on all ſides; yet that theſe alſo might not deſpair, and ſet too little value upon their lives, the *Poles* offered them both that and any thing elſe they had of value about them, but this rather incenſed them the more; and immediately they took out of their Pockets and Girdles, all their Money: or whatſoever they had conſiderable, and threw it into the water, and after that, fought till the laſt man, every one as it were reſolving to fight ſingly againſt the force of *Poland*; and what was very remarkable, one of them held out three hours againſt all aſſaults whatſoever; for having got a little Boat in a Pond in the Marſhes, and covered himſelf with the ſides of it, he avoided all the ſhot which they made at him, and in anſwer, ſhot away all the Powder he had at them; and with his Sithe repulſed all thoſe who attacked him. A *Muſcovite* who ſet upon him with the ſame weapon could doe nothing, and for all his skill hardly e-

ſcaped from being cut off by the middle, next, a Gentleman of the Countrey of *Czechanou*, and a German Foot-ſoldier ſeeing that the *Muſcovite* could not accompliſh his deſigne, went into the water up to the neck, and begun the fight again, and were received with as much vigor by the *Coſſack*, who was now wounded with fourteen Musket Bullets, to the great aſtoniſhment of the Army, and the King of *Poland* himſelf in whoſe ſight this was performed; the King who could not enough admire the valour of the man, called out that they ſhould give him his life, upon condition that he would yield, to which he gave this reſolute anſwer, that he cared not to live, but deſired onely to die like a ſoldier, and at laſt was run through with a Pike by the hand of another *German*, who came in to reinforce the aſſault.

The *Polanders* found in the *Coſſacks* Camp, beſides a number of Women and Children, a very conſiderable booty, and forty pieces of Ordnance, and much

much Powder, many Enſignes, and amongſt others the Standard, which the King at his election ſent to *Kmielniski* as a mark of the confirmation of his Generalſhip; and another which King *Vladiſlaus* ſent to the *Coſſacks* when he intended to imploy them in a war which he deſigned againſt the *Muſcovites*; another which the *Coſſacks* took from the *Poles* the laſt 25 of *June*; the Sword which the *Greek* Patriarch ſent to *Kmielniski*, as an acknowledgement to him for his taking upon him to defend the *Greek* Church. The ornaments for a Chappel and other rich moveables of a *Greek* Prelate, who ſtiled himſelf Archbiſhop of *Corinth*, and was the Reſident of the Patriarch with *Kmielniski*, he it was that moſt of all incouraged and kept on the Rebellion of the *Coſſacks* and *Ruſſians*, and was much againſt any accommodation, he was killed in his flight with an Arrow ſhot by a young man a *Polander*. They found alſo *Kmielniski* his Cabinet, wherein was the Seal of the *Zaporovian* Army, and divers Letters from the Grand Signior,

the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, and the Prince of *Tranſylvania*, with about thirty thouſand Rixdollars, which were deſigned for the *Tartars*; Veſts lined with rich Furrs, Arms in great number, and Proviſion in abundance; and even the Pots and Spits at the fire, a ſigne that their flight was not at all premeditated.

This defeat coſt the *Poles* not many men, and but one Captain of *Radzevil* his Regiment of Foot, who was ſlain at the attacquing of the three hundred *Coſſacks* who retired into the Marſh. Beſides thoſe who were already ſent to purſue the *Coſſacks*; the General of the Campagnia and the Duke of *Wiſnowitz* with ſeven Regiments were Commanded out to hinder them from rallying, who killed all they overtook, a great number of them attempting to retreat by *Dubno*, three thouſand were cut in pieces by the Garriſon of that Town, and divers others as they paſſed over a long Cauſey. The King leaving almoſt all the

the Auxiliaries at *Bereſtesko*, marched alſo in purſuit of them towards *Krzmienecz*; but found in all that journey nothing but ſpectacles of horror, the ways being ſtrewed with dead bodies, and the Woods filled with thoſe miſerable perſons, who after their defeat, fled into the thickeſt part of them, where they found no other ſuſtenance for many days, than the Barks of Trees, and moſt of them were ſo weak, that their Legs were not able to ſerve them in their flight; the indignation of the *Polanders* at length was changed into pity at the ſight of theſe Skeletons, and inſtead of purſuing them to deſtroy them, they did it to give them their lives, and to perſwade them to preſerve themſelves. The King himſelf ſeeing them in this deplorable condition, cauſed Proviſions to be diſtributed amongſt them, and aſſured them of pardon if they would leave the rebellious *Coſſacks* and return to their Houſes; thus did his *Poliſh* Majeſty ſhew his Clemency, and not rigorouſly put to the ſword that rebellious people

whereby he must have necessarily depopulated one of the principal Provinces of his Kingdom, which served for a Rampart to the rest, and must consequently have ruined a number of Gentlemen, and chief of the Nobility, who having great Estates there, could not have received their Rents, if the Countrey had been unpeopled. The Peasants in *Poland* being a part of the Gentlemens inheritance, and by this means they being deprived of their Tenants, it would have been very difficult for them to find others to serve them in the Tenure of Villenage, and this is the true Motive which then and at other times hath hindred the utter ruine of the *Cossacks*, without which consideration, it would not have been difficult to have destroyed them.

The King judging his presence necessary to terminate this War, and to compleat the Reduction of the *Cossacks*, made account to march with his whole Army to *Kiovia*, and from thence to send his Forces and Orders necessary for

for the accompliſhing of this deſign. But the Nobility oppoſed it, alledging, That the neceſſity of his Affairs did oblige him to return; and that part of the Army, would be ſufficient to perform what remained, That the *Coſſacks* were ſcattered, and in no condition to rally after this defeat; that if any of them ſhould take up Arms again, the raiſed Troops would be ſufficient to hinder and render uſeleſs all their attempts whatſoever, and in one word, that there could be no pretence of leading the Nobility into a Countrey deſolate and laid waſte by the continual violencies of the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*, and where they might be famiſhed; ſo that upon a general Council held at *Orla*, of all the Commanders and Officers of the Army, it was determined, that thoſe who would return ſhould be ſatisfied, which were the greater number; and his Majeſty of *Poland* after he had left his Inſtructions with the Great General *Potoski*, for the conſummating that which he had ſo happily undertaken, took his journey towards

Warſaw,

Warſaw, having firſt had a promiſe from the Nobility of a new ſupply of Men and Money. The King before his departure alſo received an account, how that the Cham being informed of the defeat of the *Coſſacks*, had haſtened his retreat towards *Crim*, and that the four thouſand *Turks* who came to their aſſiſtance, having alſo intelligence of it, had paſſed the *Boriſthenes* with all diligence: This news was accompanied alſo with that of the defeat of the *Coſſacks*, in *Lythuania* by Prince *Radzevil*.

The *Coſſacks* to the number of twelve thouſand, Commanded by *Niebaba* one of their Generals, had placed themſelves near to *Loiowogrod*, at the entrance of the River *Seſz* into the *Boriſthenes*, where after they had made Works to ſecure to themſelves the paſſage over thoſe Rivers, their General left Forces to guard them. Prince *Radzevil*, General of *Lythuania*, hearing of this, reſolved to ſet upon them, and to this effect, ſent before him Major General *Mirski* with three thouſand cho-

ſen

ſen men, with Orders to paſs the *Boriſthenes*, and he himſelf embarked with the reſt of his Foot and his Artillery, while his Horſe marched by Land, at his arrival he ſet upon their intrenchments on one ſide, while that *Mirski* to whom he had given the ſignal by the diſcharge of ſome of his Cannon, was to fall upon the other; the *Coſſacks* defended themſelves bravely for an hour and half, after which they were overthrown and cut in pieces. *Niebaba* coming with his Army to the relief of his.

Prince *Radzevil*, although that *Mirski* were not yet joyned with him, as having not paſſed the River which parted them, neglected not to incounter him, and after a ſharp conflict, in which three of the principal Colonels of the *Coſſacks* and *Niebaba* their General was ſlain, overthrew their Army, killed three thouſand men, took many priſoners, and amongſt the reſt the Nephew of *Niebaba*, the reſt ſaved themſelves in their Camp, which was not far from the place of Battel, which they alſo ſodainly abandoned, as alſo the City of *Lubiecz*,

and

and *Czernobel* near to it, who yielded up themſelves without making any great reſiſtance to *Gonſieuski*, General of the Artillery of *Lythuania*; after which Prince *Radzevil* took his way towards *Kiovia*, to put an end to the remainder of the Rebellion in thoſe parts.

General *Potoski* imployed himſelf to the ſame purpoſe in *Volhynia*, where the difficulty of getting Proviſions having forced him to divide his Army into many parts, he appointed their Rendezvous to be at *Lubertowa*, a Town which in the heat of all the war had preſerved it ſelf by the convenience of its ſcituation, and number of its Inhabitants, and from thence to goe and make an attempt upon *Pawolocz* and *Bialacierkiew*, giving a ſtrict Command, that the Officers ſhould order it, that their Soldiers ſhould ſo behave themſelves in that manner, that the Peaſants might by no means be conſtrained to quit their Houſes, or to deſtroy what Proviſions were left. The Gentlemen alſo took all care to bring the Peaſants

to

to their former duty, promiſing them by Letters and Meſſages, that they ſhould be moſt favourably dealt withal, if they would return to their obedience.

In the mean time *Kmielniski* having with a ſumme of Money, appeaſed the Cham and freed himſelf, returned into *Ukrain* to ſtrengthen and confirme the minds of thoſe people, which the laſt defeat and his abſence had very much ſhaken; and taking the ſame courſe as formerly, in thoſe places where he could not be in perſon, by his Letters and Emiſſaries, he gave new heat to their courage, which was very much abated, exhorting them to maintain the cauſe of the Publick, and putting them in mind how fortune was momentary and changeable, and if of late ſhe had declared her ſelf in favour of the *Poles*, yet ſhe had left the *Coſſacks* Strength and forces ſufficient to renew the war and recover their loſſes, and to feed their hopes, he gave out that one *Ragoci* in *Poland* was revolted, and thereby had obliged the King to draw back

back the greateſt part of his Army to ſtop his progreſs, that the Flower of the old *Coſſackian* Militia was gathering together, and that in few days the *Tartars* would come and joyn with them again to revenge their laſt defeat, and to keep up the hopes of this people ſtill more high, from time to time he diſpatched ſeveral Embaſſies to the Cham, which he accompanied with magnificent promiſes to induce him to afford him new ſupplies, remonſtrating to him that the ſecurity of both their fortunes depended upon it, and that the ruine of the one would infallibly expoſe the other to the *Poliſh* power; he ſent alſo three Envoyes to the *Ottoman* Court, to repreſent to them, that if the *Coſſacks* were aſſiſted by the Grand Signior, they might be in a condition to make head againſt all the Forces of *Poland*, but if they were abandoned, they muſt be neceſſitated to an accommodation, and in the end to make war againſt himſelf.

Prince

Prince *Janus Radzevil*, to whom *Hlebowitz*, Palatine of *Smolensko* was joyned, having left *Fronckewitz*, Lieutenant-Collonel of the Huſſars, with ſome Forces about *Czernihow*, to hinder the excurſions of that Garriſon, went towards *Kiovia*; after they had forced from thoſe Quarters the *Coſſackian* Collonels, *Antonio* and *Orkuſſa*, and put their Forces into ſuch diſorder, that they were conſtrained to burn their Tabor, and their Bridge, and fly into the Town; neither did they ſtay there any time, for the terror of the march of the *Lythuanian* Army ſpreading it ſelf through the reſt of the *Coſſackian* Forces, who thought to ſhelter themſelves in the Countrey about, they quitted that Town, which was one of their principal Retreats. The Inhabitants ſeeing they were deprived of their Garriſon, and all other means of defending themſelves, ſent their Supplications to the *Poliſh* General by their Archbiſhop, and their Archimandrit or Abbot of their chief *Greek* Monaſtery, requeſting of him that he would ſpare

that

that City which the King had always the goodneſs to preſerve, and which during the laſt wars, had ſerved for a place of refuge to the *Poliſh* Nobility, which requeſt was granted by Prince *Radzevil*, who onely diſarmed them, to take away from them for the future the opportunity of doing ill.

Kmielniski hearing of the loſs of *Kiovia*, doubled his diligence, and ſought out all means imaginable to bring a new Army into the Field, able to ſtop the progreſs of his enemies, and the unfortunate poſture of his affairs ſuggeſted counſel to him full of fury and deſpair: in the middle of which, he found not only his *Coſſacks*, but a great part of the Peaſants alſo inclined to try again the fortune of the war, and among theſe latter, there were ſome who openly declared, that it was diſgraceful to them to be dejected for the ill ſucceſs of one Battel, and that thoſe who overcame them now, they had formerly overcome, and the ſame might be performed again; but if that Fortune

ſhould

ſhould obſtinately declare her ſelf for the *Poles*, there was ſtill a place left them to retreat into, the Countrey of the *Turks*, where they might live with more freedom then in *Ruſſia*, to which intent they had already wrote to the Baſſa of *Siliſtria*.

So that many of the Peaſants went every day to joyn with *Kmielniski*, and the *Coſſacks* began their incurſions and violencies in many places, particularly thoſe who inhabit near the *Nieſter* and *Wallachia* who are more accuſtomed to theſe Robberies then the other. General *Potoski* had ſent out two thouſand men under the Command of the *Staroſte* of *Kamienecz* his ſon againſt them, but inſtead of ſending him the recruits which he demanded, he called him back again, judging it more convenient to to keep his Forces in one body, the General ſent afterwards ſeven Squadrons towards *Bialacierkiew* to hear news of the *Coſſacks*, but inſtead of obeying their Orders, they fell to plunder a Town called *Pawlocz*, and were met

withal by two thouſand *Coſſacks*, and five hundred *Tartars* not far from thence, who ſet upon them, and drove them to the Gates of that Town, took away all their booty, and had utterly defeated them, had not the Forces of the Duke of *Wiſnowitz* arrived in time to their aſſiſtance, by whoſe help they made head againſt thoſe who purſued them, and drove part of them into their Tabor, and part into *Bialacerkiew*, it was known by ſome *Tartar* priſoners, taken upon this occaſion, that there were but two thouſand of them with *Kmielniski*, but that in a few days four thouſand others were expected, and that the reſt of thoſe Infidels were gone to refreſh their Horſes in the Paſtures of the deſart Plains, and had received Orders to be in readineſs to return upon the firſt occaſion into *Poland*. This news made General *Potoski* to delay his march, till the arrival of his Foot and Baggage; when deliberating in Council, with his Officers what was to be done; they determined to ſeize upon *Chzaſtowa*, a Town on the way to *Kiovia*, to facilitate

cilitate their communication with it and their joyning with Prince *Radzevil*; while they lay expecting the Foot at *Pawolocz*, which marched but slowly; the Plague took away in the flower of his age *Michael Koributh*, Duke of *Wisniwitz*, who had given sufficient proof of his Valor and singular Conduct in all this War, by which he was deprived of the Revenue of a great Estate in *Vkrain*.

After that the Army had spent the five and twentieth of *August* in rendring their last Devoirs to this great person, they marched the next day towards *Tryliscz*, a place well fortified; this Garrison having sent a fierce answer to the summons of the *Polish* General to surrender themselves, he Commanded *Priemski*- General of the Artillery, and Commissary of the Army, and *Berg*, Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Prince *Bogislaus Radzevil*, with seven hundred *German* Foot to attacque them; they lost threescore or fourscore men in the approaches,

with Captain *Strayse*, and Captain *Wahl*, but being relieved with the *Poliſh* Foot, in two hours time they made themſelves Maſters of the Town and Caſtle, notwithſtanding the obſtinate reſiſtance of the beſieged, among whom, even the Women did good ſervice, and fought with their Sithes; all here were put to the ſword without diſtinction of Sex or Age. The Governor of the place, a *Coſſack*, was hanged in the heat of blood; the Town was plundered, and what could not be carried away, was with it reduced to Aſhes, and this ſeverity wrought better effects then perhaps Clemency could have done, for the Flames being perceived by thoſe of *Chwaſtowa*, the three hundred *Coſſacks* which guarded that Town, forſook it, and the Inhabitants alſo followed their example, although they might well have reſiſted the *Poles*, and put them to the expenſe of a great number of men.

Prince *Radzevil* expecting the Kings Orders, and that the *Poliſh* Army ſhould

come

come to him, kept himſelf always near to *Kiovia*, not without ſome danger; the Enemy endeavouring by all means poſſible to ſurprize him, or at leaſt to hinder the General *Potoski* from joyning with him. Upon the ſixteenth of *Auguſt* Colonel *Nold* being ſent out by this Prince, diſcovered by the Windmil near to the Gate of *Kiovia*, called the *Gilded Gate*, a great body of *Coſſacks* mingled with *Tartars*, which ſoon allarmed the Camp, and a party of Light Horſe ſet upon them with ſuch courage, that after they had taken a Bridge which the enemies put much truſt in for the ſecuring themſelves, they killed a thouſand of them upon the place; ſome of the priſoners confeſſed that this body of three thouſand men was to have joyned with a thouſand more, with deſigne of falling upon the *Lythuanian* Army in their intrenchments.

Prince *Radzevil* after this advantage, ſet forward to joyn with the *Poliſh* Army, after that he had left a ſufficient Garri-

ſon in *Kiovia*, and furniſhed it with all things neceſſary for its preſervation: General *Potoski* having ſent fifteen hundred men before him, advanced with the reſt of his Army as far as *Vaſilikow*, to facilitate their conjunction; *Kmielniski* finding himſelf unable to hinder this, and foreſeeing the dammage he muſt receive from it, deputed divers to the General to Treat with him about an accommodation, and to deſire him to interpoſe the credit he had with the Senate and the *Poliſh* Army, to prevent the effuſion of ſo much blood as was ready to be ſpilled, and to bring the *Coſſacks* in favour again with his Majeſty of *Poland*, aſſuring him they would remain faithful in his ſervice, and moſt Religiouſly obſerve the Treaty of *Zborow*; theſe propoſitions of peace preſented by *Kmielniski*, made ſmall impreſſions upon the mind of the *Poliſh* General, who being well informed of the continual addreſſes which he made to the *Port*, and to the Cham, to obtain a ſpeedy ſupply, and conſequently underſtood that all what he did, was

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but to gain time and leiſure to eſtabliſh his affairs; he reſolved without delay to terminate this controverſie by force of Arms. The *Poliſh* Army being now conſiderably reinforced, by the conjunction of the *Lythuanians*, conſiſting of nine thouſand choſen men; *Kmielniski* although he had received a freſh ſupply of ſix thouſand *Tartars*, did not neglect to make another attempt towards an accommodation, and the Palatine of *Kiovia* endeavoured with divers arguments to induce the Generals to put an end to this War, rather by a general Pardon, then by the continuation of ſo many cruelties; repreſenting to them that the many troubles which the ſoldiers had undergone in this Campagnia, and the Diſeaſes reigning amongſt them, had diminiſhed, and did diminiſh daily a great number of them, ſo that the Generals *Potoski* and *Radzevil*, condeſcended to receive the *Coſſacks* deputed to come and deſire peace. *Kmielniski* deſiring that ſome one might be diſpatched to him, to conferre with *Vihonski* his Secretary,

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and intimate Friend, they ſent to him *Makouski*, a Captain of Horſe, with a Letter to him from the General *Potoski*, but becauſe he gave him not the Title of General of the *Zaporovian* Army, this omiſſion was taken for a great injury, and made a diſturbance among the *Coſſacks*; but *Makouski* having appeaſed them by giving them ſufficient reaſons for what was done; the conference began, in which the *Poliſh* Deputy propoſed, that *Kmielniski* ſhould ſend away the *Tartars*, and come himſelf to the *Poliſh* Camp and pay his reſpects to their Generals; he was againſt the firſt of theſe propoſitions for a long time, whatſoever his Secretary could doe to draw from him his conſent, but in the end he agreed to one as well as the other, although his Officers and the *Kuſſian* Peaſants expreſſed a great deal of repugnancy for the latter. But finding it not convenient to continue this conference in the *Coſſacks* Camp, leſt that the *Tartars* ſuſpecting what they Treated of might attempt ſomething againſt the perſons of the

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Commiſſioners, *Vihouski* did very much inſtance that it might be removed to *Bialacierkiew*.

Makouski giving an account to the Generals of the *Poliſh* Army, of his Negotiation with the *Coſſacks*, it was thought expedient to ſend Commiſſioners to *Bialacierkiew* as they deſired, to this intent were deputed the Palatines of *Kiovia* and *Smolensko*. *Zowzieuski*, High Steward of *Lythuania* and *Coſſacouski*, ſecond Judge of *Braclaw*, whom they guarded with a great Convoy, of which five hundred Horſe onely were permitted to enter the Town. Theſe Commiſſioners Treating with thoſe of *Kmielniski*, agreed of all the conditions of peace, excepting ſome few points which were afterwards to be decided in the two Camps, but were in great danger of their lives, firſt in the Army of the *Coſſacks*, where *Kmielniski* and his Officers had enough to doe to defend them from the violencies of the *Tartars*, and the Peaſants, who could not endure any propoſitions of Peace,

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ſuſpecting always that one of their Articles would be to reduce them to their former ſervitude. The *Tartars* alſo ſet upon them in their return, and plundered part of their Baggage.

In the mean time General *Potoski* and Prince *Radzevil*, ſeeing that the Treaty was almoſt concluded, removed from *Hermanowka* to *Bialacerkiew*, the place where *Kmielniski* and the principal Commanders of the *Coſſacks* were to renew their Oath of Allegiance to the King and State, at the approach of the *Poliſh* Army, the *Coſſacks* ſeemed to be very much ſurprized, but they being certified that it was upon no other deſigne then to oppoſe the incurſions of the *Tartars*, new Commiſſioners were ſent on both ſides to conclude of what was left undecided at the laſt conference.

But the *Coſſacks* inſtead of that preſented new propoſitions, as if they had forgot what had been ſo lately determined, demanding the performance of the

Treaty

Treaty at *Zborow*; that the *Poliſh* Army ſhould leave the frontiers, and give them liberty to maintain their confederacy with the *Tartars*, whom they acknowledged to be the true defenders of their priviledges; ſo that after the *Poles* had reproached them of their lightneſs and infidelity, which muſt needs proceed from the news of ſome new ſupply from the *Tartars*, or the falſe report of the Grand Signior his ſending ſome conſiderable Forces; they drew up their Army, and committed the right wing to Prince *Radzevil* with his *Lythuanians*, the left to *Kalinouski*, and reſerved the main body for General *Potoski*. The *Coſſacks* and *Tartars* came alſo out of their Camp, as if they had no other deſigne but to obſerve the poſture of the *Poles*; there paſſed divers skirmiſhes between them for three days, and divers Companies of the Enemie hid themſelves in Thickets and cloſe places, making frequent attempts upon the *Poliſh* Army, annoying them ſometimes in the Flanck, and ſometimes in the Reer, which it is thought they did

did to make the *Poliſh* Generals more tractable, and to obtain more advantagious conditions of peace. In the mean time they being wearied with the delays of *Kmielniski*, who pretended to diſallow of all theſe attempts and skirmiſhes; and being earneſt with him to declare his mind, he ſent them upon the 26 of *September*, three Deputies to endeavor ſeriouſly the concluſion of the Treaty; theſe were much more moderate in their demands, although they were very different alſo from thoſe agreed upon at *Bialacerkiew*; for after they had concluded that the number of the *Coſſacks* inrolled, ſhould amount to twenty thouſand, they demanded alſo that they might have their Quarters in the Palatinates of *Braclaw* and *Czernihow*, and this being refuſed, they inſiſted, that at leaſt the *Poliſh* Forces ſhould not be quartered there during the time that *Kmielniski* was employed in inrolling the *Coſſackian* Militia; and that they ſhould give him for his own maintenance, the Territories of *Czircaſſy* and *Borowitza*. *Potoski* gave them

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to underſtand, that this latter demand could not be granted without expreſs Orders from the King and State, but condeſcended to the other, after that *Kmielniski* had ſecretly informed him that he inſiſted upon it only to content the revolted Peaſants, whom he thought not fit to irritate ſo long as they kept together, and made ſo conſiderable a body, ſo that there remained nothing but that he and his chief Officers ſhould come and make their ſubmiſſions to the *Poliſh* Generals, which he was inclinable enough to do, after he had received Hoſtages for his ſecurity, though divers of his Officers with great difficulty were brought to conſent to it. Upon the 28 of *September*, he and the principal Commanders of the *Coſſacks* came to the *Poliſh* Camp, where with much Humility, and the Tears in his Eyes (which he had always ready to ſhed, when the neceſſity of his affairs required) he asked Pardon of the Great General *Potoski*, and ſaluted Prince *Radzevil*, and the reſt of the Nobility with all reſpect. In his preſence were

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the Articles of the Treaty read, and being signed on both parts, and confirmed by Oath; all ended in an entertainment which was given to those of his Train.

The Articles were these.

1. *That in consideration of the submission and acknowledgement which the* Zaporovian *Army and its* Commanders *had made to be always obliged to serve the King and State; This Army should be composed for the future of twenty thousand men, which were to be chosen and Registred by their General and Officers, and should have their Quarters in the Countey and Lands belonging to his Majesty in the Palatinates of* Kiovia, Braclaw, *and* Czernihow, *but the Lands of the Nobility should be free from Quartering of Soldiers.*

2. *That if any of the Subjects of the Nobility were Registred in the* Zaporovian *Army, they should be bound to change their Habitations, and to transferre themselves into the Lands belonging to the King in the Palatinacy of* Kiovia, *but it should be free for them to sell their Goods, whither moveables*

ables or others, and in what part soever they were, without any hindrance or molestation from their Landlords, the Starostes or Substarrostes.

3. That they should begin to Register the twenty thousand Cossacks to be retained, within fifteen days, counting from the day of the date of this present Treaty; and that this List or Roll containing the name, surname, and abode of each particular Cossack should be Signed by the General of the Cossacks, should be sent to the King, and a Copy of a Copy be kept in the Rolls of Kiovia; that those were not Registred or Matriculated, should still enjoy the antient Rights and Priviledges of the Cossacks, but those who should be excluded, should be bound to the same Duty as formerly, in respect of the Kings Lands.

4. That the Polish Forces should have no Quarters in the Palatinacy of Kiovia, in those places assigned to the Cossacks, nor should the latter pretend to any Quarters designed for the Poles in the Palatinacy of Braclaw, and Czernihow, after the Feast of Christmas, by which time they were to make up the Register.

5. That

5. That the Gentlemen of the said Palatinacies of Kiovia, Braclaw, and Czernihow, should come into free possession again of their Estates or Starrosties, and draw from thence their Revenues as formerly, onely they should not receive any Taxes or Duties from their Subjects, till such time as the Register were finished, when it would be perfectly known who those were, who were to enjoy the priviledges of the Cossacks, and who not.

6. That the General of the Cossacks should have the Town of Czerin for his proper maintenance, and that Bogdan Kmielniski at present in that charge, and his successors should enjoy all Prerogatives belonging thereto, and dispose of all Places and Offices in the Army, and should be under the protection of the Generalissimo's of the Crown, to whom they should take an Oath of unalterable Fidelity.

7. That the Greek Religion which the Zaporovian Army professeth, should be maintained in its antient Liberty, and those Bishopricks, Monasteries, Churches, and Ecclesiastical Revenues, which had been usurped during the last War should be restored.

8. That

8. *That those of the Nobility, either* Catholicks *or* Greeks, *who had taken the* Cossacks *part, as also the Inhabitants of* Kiovia *should be included in the Bill of Oblivion, and consequently should be re-established in their Estates, Rights, Honours; and Priviledges; and that any sentence given against them, by reason of the last war, should remain Null and void.*

9. *That the* Jews *should keep their priviledges of being Free Citizens in the Lands belonging to the King and the Nobility; and that they should be permitted to Farm their Estates and Rights as formely.*

10. *That the* Tartars *who were in the Kingdom, should immediately retreat, without spoiling the Countrey, and should not be allowed any longer Quarters therein in what place soever; that the General of the* Cossacks *should doe his utmost to engage them for the future in the service of the State; but if that he could not accomplish it before the next Diet, he and his* Cossacks *should be bound to renounce their friendship, and to make War upon them as Enemies to the Crown of* Poland; *and that the* Cossacks *should not make any League, nor entertain*

tertain any correſpondence with them, or any other Neighboring Prince; but ſhould remain in a perpetual and conſtant Fidelity and Obedience towards his Majeſty and the State, of which they and their Succeſſors were to give proofs upon all occaſions when they ſhould be Commanded.

11. *That as there never was yet any* Coſſack *inrolled for the guard of the Frontiers of* Lythuania; *ſo ſhould there not be any at preſent, but all ſhould remain as it was already agreed upon, within the* Limits *of the Palatinacy of* Kiovia.

12. *That ſeeing the ſaid City of* Kiovia *was a Metropolitan, and a ſeat of Judicature, therefore there ſhould be but few* Coſſacks *Regiſtred therein.*

13. *That for the greater ſecurity of this Treaty, both the* Poliſh *Commiſſioners and the General of the* Zaporovian *Army with their Commanders, ſhould be bound by oath to keep it; after which the* Poliſh *Army ſhould retire into their Quarters, while the Soldiers who were to compoſe the* Zaporovian Army, *might be choſen out and Regiſtred; the* Tartars *ſhould return into their Countrey, and the* Coſſacks *home.*

14.

14. *That* Kmielniski *and the* Zaporovian *Army ſhould ſend Deputies to the next Diet, moſt humbly to thank the King and the State for the pardon which he had granted them.*

A ſhort time after the concluſion of this peace, the Great General *Potoski* died of an Apoplexy in the Town of *Laticzow*, worn out with years and the continual wearisome labors of War; in which he ſerved, firſt under the famous General *Zolkiewitz*, he had been in a languiſhing condition ſince his laſt impriſonment in *Tartary*; and his great courage made him neglect thoſe Remedies neceſſary for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health; ſo deſiring nothing elſe, as he would openly declare it to his friends, but to die in the Wars, and to finiſh his life in his Profeſſion; his deſires were at laſt accompliſhed, and beyond the ſatisfaction of ending his life ſo glorioufly, he had this alſo; juſt at his death to terminate by his Valor and Conduct, a War ſo cruel and ruinous to his Countrey.

FINIS.